

## STATE TO GET BIG SUMS UNCLAIMED IN SAVINGS BANKS

Deposits Now Held by Massachusetts Institutions Will Go Into Public Treasury, Court Decides.

## ACT IS SUSTAINED

Full Bench Orders Provident Institution of Boston to Pay Over Accounts Held After Thirty Years.

The full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court today held in the case of the attorney-general vs. the Provident Institution for Savings, that the statute of 1907 under which the attorney-general shall proceed against banks for unclaimed deposits in which no passbook has been presented for more than 30 years, with a view to having the money turned over to the commonwealth, was constitutional.

Under the decision more than \$100,000 of such deposits in the defendant bank will be paid into the state treasury and there are hundreds of thousands of dollars in other banks in the state which will be turned over to the state on similar proceedings that the attorney-general will bring.

The court affirms the decree of the probate court, which was in favor of the state, requiring the bank to pay over deposits for which no demand had been made for more than 30 years.

In the opinion which is written by Chief Justice Knowlton, the court says: "The question presented by the report is whether the law is constitutional. The objections to it, on the part of the respondent, are that it is in contravention of the constitution of Massachusetts and of the constitution of the United States, and that it deprives persons of their property without due process of law, and that it is in contravention of the same constitution in that it impairs the obligation of contracts."

"Inasmuch as the depositors referred to in the application have not appeared, and no one represents them or any of them before the court, objections to the constitutionality of the statute, founded only on their interests, are not open to this respondent."

"The argument in support of these propositions seems to assume that the contract between the respondent and each depositor was made to continue for all time, even if the depositor should die, leaving no heirs, so that his property would escheat to the commonwealth under the Revised Laws, or should absent himself for many years from the commonwealth, leaving no one to represent him or care for his estate, and should abandon his property altogether."

"...the right of the commonwealth, in its sovereign power, so as to take property into its control under such circumstances, is well established."

The court holds that the facts show at least prima facie that there is no owner in charge or care of the property, and seemingly that it has been abandoned. The length of time that these deposits have been in the bank without any action by depositors in regard to them furnishes a strong presumption that the depositors have permanently abandoned them.

"Such facts give the state jurisdiction to take it in charge," says the court. "There is nothing unconstitutional in the disposition made of it under the statutes. It is to be held and used by the treasurer and receiver general according to law, but all the time in recognition of the rights of the owner, and of the necessity of repaying it to him, with interest, when he establishes his lawful right thereto."

"The commonwealth under the statutes becomes a kind of trustee for the owner. The security of the owner is ample."

"Inasmuch as the state has the substantive right to take the property into its charge, and terminate the relations between the savings bank and the depositor under the conditions described in the statute, and to hold the property as a trustee for the time owner until he comes and establishes his right, the statute is constitutional."

## MINERS CAUGHT IN COAL SHAFT

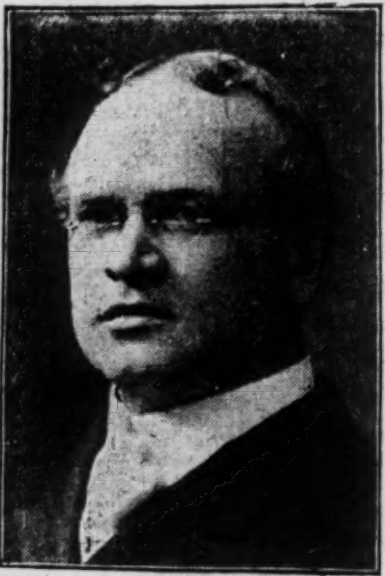
WELCH, W. Va.—One hundred miners were caught today in a second mine explosion at the Lick Branch colliery.

Fathers and brothers of some of the 50 victims of the explosion of two weeks ago are known to have been in the mine this morning. State Mine Inspector John A. Laing of New River and four of his assistants had recently made an inspection of the colliery, and it was pronounced safe.

## JAMAICA PLAIN HAS BLAZE.

A fire which caused damage of \$2000 at the home of Bernard Parkinson, 14 Cleaves street, Jamaica Plain, this forenoon, was started by the overturning of a candle in a clothes closet, a little girl member of the household being responsible for the accident.

## Heads State Senate



ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Who does not want this session of the Legislature to be dominated by log rolling.

## EVIDENCE AGAINST ROOSEVELT AIM OF SENATOR TILLMAN

South Carolina Man Declares He Will Have Another Speech Ready Before the President Leaves Office.

WASHINGTON—"I am going after the President, just as he has gone after me, and I hope to get the same kind of evidence that he has produced against me."

This statement was made by Senator Tillman today, when he was asked about the speech which he said he intended to make at some future time, expressive of his opinion of President Roosevelt.

Tillman today would not tell of what he expected to accuse the President. He said it would be probably a month at least before he would be ready. Asked whether he would deliver his speech before President Roosevelt went out of office, he answered: "You bet I will."

Senator Tillman's public admission on the floor of the Senate that he was "perhaps disingenuous" in his statement to the Senate last year, regarding the Oregon lands episode, has caused more discussion here than any other feature of his speech.

The following are the meanings of the word "disingenuous," according to Webster:

1. Not noble; unbecoming true honor or dignity; mean; unworthy.  
2. Not ingenuous; wanting in noble candor or frankness; not frank or open; uncandid; unworthy or meanly artful.

Some of the South Carolinian's colleagues are questioning today whether he really meant to characterize his conduct in this way, or whether he did not make in this, an equally unfortunate use of a word, as when he employed the word "undertake," when he said he had not "undertaken to buy" any western lands.

The main question involved is whether Tillman deceived the Senate in his statement of last February.

The Senate believes that its dignity demands that there be a thorough investigation of Tillman's conduct. Because he is a Democrat his colleagues are taking the first steps to bring this about.

It is probable that a special committee will be appointed to consider the matter.

A notable feature of the speeches of Senator Tillman, Monday, and of Senator Foraker today, both attacking the President, was the absence from the diplomatic gallery of foreign diplomats, particularly those representing the great powers. A number of women and under-secretaries of embassies and legations were present, but none of the ambassadors or ministers, with the exception of those from Greece and Chili.

This marked absence was not due, it develops, to any lack of interest, but to an understanding reached among the diplomats that their attendance in numbers might be regarded as in bad official taste, and perhaps attract the attention of the President.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE PRAISES B. &amp; M.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The biggest boost that any railroad in the United States has got in many years was given to the Boston & Maine in the annual report of the railroad commissioners made public today. It is the longest report of the kind ever made in this state, and, in short, is to the effect that the B. & M. is all right.

The report says the road cost more than it is capitalized for; that the condition of the main lines is above criticism; that within five years over \$21,000,000 has been paid in wages, \$4,500,000 in dividends to stockholders of the state, \$1,500,000 to bondholders and \$1,800,000 in taxes.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF STATE SENATE BOOSTS TROLLEYS

Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge a Loyal Son of Berkshire County, But Will Work for All Massachusetts

## NEW TROLLEY NEEDS

By SYBIL WILBUR.

The new president of the Massachusetts State Senate, Mr. Allen T. Treadway, from Stockbridge, the other morning received a letter of congratulation from a young man who had left the Berkshire hills to enter business in Boston. Mr. Treadway handled the letter with kindly interest as he conversed, saying: "I am pleased to receive this. It emphasizes to me the local pride in their county and the loyal interest of Berkshirites in all that their fellows from that region do or accomplish. This young man has done well himself, it seems."

The incident was descriptive of the man who was talking. Possessing himself a frank countenance, he seems to have a large and leisurely interest in other personalities, the sort of man who glances through and through the makeup of the persons he shakes hands with, and is glad to know about them, the region they hail from, the port they are aiming for and the kind of ship they have embarked in for the voyage. He is not the kind of man whom a stock dealer could sell the same cattle to twice over, driving his herd twice around the barn. Mr. Treadway would have discovered where they came from and where they were going and in his leisurely way would have commented upon it, though perhaps not unkindly.

Seated in the mahogany paneled closet off the clerk of the Senate's office, Mr. Treadway recalled the name of the last man to occupy his office who hailed from his district.

"George P. Lawrence of North Adams," he said, "was president of the Senate a little more than 10 years ago, but though his home town is only about 30 miles from mine and he is now Congressman from our district, he did not come to the Senate from the district I represent, which includes the counties of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden. It is the largest, geographically, in the state, and includes 39 towns and one city."

"Mr. Jonathan E. Field, brother of Cyrus Field, was the last resident of

(Continued on Page Two.)

## BLIZZARD RAGES IN THE SOUTHWEST

ST. LOUIS—The most severe blizzard in years is raging throughout the Southwest. St. Louis' leading street car lines are completely tied up. Special despatches from points in western Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois and Missouri tell of loss to live stock and rapid decline of temperature.

In Austin, Tex., people are sleighing for the first time in 10 years. In Waxahachie the thermometer registers eight above zero; sleet and snow have fallen all day and all trains are delayed. San Antonio is in the grip of a blizzard and cattle losses are heavy.

WASHINGTON—The following special bulletin was issued today by the weather bureau: "Heavy snow probable this afternoon and tonight, central and east Pennsylvania, New York, northwest New Jersey and southern end of New England."

## RURAL CHURCHES TO BE DISCUSSED

A conference on the problems of the rural church in New England is to be held in Boston, Jan. 18 and 19, under the auspices of the New England country church association. The association is non-sectarian and hopes to start a combined campaign for rural improvement.

All the speakers on the program, it is announced, will be men who have made special studies of rural problems. They will be asked to tell what they have actually done and how they have managed to do it.

## PLEADS GUILTY TO LAWSON THEFT

Setoney Minatoo, a Japanese, formerly employed by Thomas W. Lawson as a butler, pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, entering and larceny from the Boston home of Mr. Lawson on Bay State road, today before Judge White in the superior criminal court, and was remanded for sentence. The Brookline police charge him with several burglaries.

## CHELSEA CHURCH ELECTS.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, Monday evening elected officers as follows: Clerk, Robert A. Caspale; treasurer, Miss Ethel Hall; directors for two years, Robert A. Caspale and Miss A. Ormsby. The report of Treasurer W. E. Smith showed the church finances in sound condition.

## "Faith Conquers the World"

A Unique Organization That Brings Happiness and Good Cheer to Some of Boston's Poor and Lonely.

## METHODS OF WORK

"Faith Conquers the World" is the motto under which the Faith and Hope Association, a unique women's organization, is spreading encouragement and cheer among hundreds of people who are fighting hard battles in Greater Boston. The organization visits "shut ins" during the winter months and in the summer sends to its beautiful farm home, "Wachusett Rest," at Hubbardston, mothers and young women who otherwise would have no vacation.

The members choose musical entertainments and the distribution of flowers as two of the principal means of brightening the lives of others, and once a week, at least, a large group of the members, under the direction of Mme. Vinello Johnson of 20 Elm Hill park, Roxbury, visits homes for aged people or homes for children, giving concerts.

Their entertainments have become a pleasantly anticipated feature of many of Boston's big philanthropic institutions.

Another feature of the associated work is securing temporary or permanent homes for individuals in need of them, and procuring work for the unemployed.

Believing that the greatest good is gained by helping people to help themselves, the utmost discretion is exer-



FARMHOUSE AT HUBBARDSTON, MASS.

Where the Faith and Hope Association gives outings to girls who otherwise would have no vacations. Mrs. Kirby, the president; Julia Baird, secretary, and Madame Johnson, chairman of the music committee, are untiring in the work of the association.

cised, but a judicious loan, a personal interest and a helpful word from the association, have kept many men and women self-respecting at a critical time.

Mrs. M. Clara Kirby of 223 Cedar street, Dorchester, whose long devotion to philanthropic work in Boston has made her beloved by hundreds, heads the association, and she has in Miss Julia A. Baird of 130 Huntington avenue, a most

helpful and enthusiastic worker in the position of secretary.

A branch of the work which is expanding every year is that done through the summer home and camps at Hubbardston, and it is the great desire of the members of the association some day to own this hospitable home of 27 rooms and its broad-sloping acres. A campaign toward this end is now being formulated.

## UNLOADING IN SIX MINUTES OPPOSED

Objection to the rule limiting the unloading time of teams to six minutes was made at the meeting this morning of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange held to discuss the workings of the new rules made for the regulation of street traffic. The meeting was conducted by President Francis Bachelier.

It came out that the only way that this rule could be obeyed at times was by unloading a team for six minutes, then driving around the block and unloading for another six minutes. Two factions developed at the meeting.

One wished to wait a month to let the street commissioners work out the matter, and the other wished that action be taken at once to secure a modification of this and other objectionable features of the new regulations.

Two motions were passed: First, that the present rules regulating street traffic as they apply to the market district will be seriously detrimental to the interests of the merchants of this district. Second, on motion of Mr. Burr, that a committee of eight be appointed to secure an interview with the street commissioners relative to the interests of the market, looking to a modification of certain of the regulations now in force governing street traffic.

## HALF A MILLION LOAN FOR QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—The new city council has passed an order authorizing the city treasurer to borrow \$500,000 in anticipation of taxes. An order was passed requesting the mayor to petition the Legislature to amend the city charter so as to make the mayor chairman of the school board ex-officio, without the right of voting.

Councilman McDevitt introduced an order authorizing the city to borrow \$50,000 for the erection of two industrial plants, with five years' taxes free, to be offered to any business enterprise employing more than 200 hands. The order was referred to the committee on public buildings.

## HASTENS TO SEE NAVY SECRETARY

NEW YORK.—In obedience to what is regarded at the navy yard in Brooklyn as a hurry call, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commandant of the yard, left the station to meet Secretary Newberry, and this fact, in connection with the announced intention of the President to appoint a head of the steam engineering bureau, has caused no little comment among officers who have been watching the progress of the consolidation plans for which the admiral has been held in a great measure responsible.

## CREDITORS AGREE TO COMPROMISE

Before Referee Olmstead, in the United States bankruptcy court this morning, the first meeting of the creditors of Burnham, Bennett & Co., the State street brokerage concern that failed for \$200,000 Dec. 15, was held, and Receiver Guy W. Cox appointed trustee.

The creditors consented to a compromise of 40 per cent, 30 per cent to be in cash and 10 per cent in notes. Referee Olmstead authorized the sale of the company's assets by the trustee.

## FORAKER SCORES DETECTIVES' USE AT BROWNSVILLE

Calls the President's Action in Employing Them "Grave Offense," and Reads Letters From Ex-Soldiers.

WASHINGTON—"Iniquitous work" is the term by which Senator Foraker characterizes the efforts of Herbert J. Browne and William G. Baldwin, the special detectives employed by the President, to fasten the guilt of the "shooting up" of Brownsville upon the colored soldiers of the 25th infantry.

Senator Foraker in his speech in the Senate today, not only denounces as "atrocious lies" the reports that these men had secured confessions from discharged soldiers, but contended that their employment was in violation of law and that all payments to them, amounting to \$15,000, were invalid.

Discussing the employment of the detectives, Mr. Foraker said that "it does not lessen the gravity of his (the President's) offense that it appears to be imperceptible to him; or if not so, he has become oblivious to all the restraints of law, decency and propriety in his mad pursuit of these helpless victims of his ill considered action."

"Because Browne and Baldwin induced the President to 'pay them money out of the public treasury on the theory that they were rendering legitimate service when they were not,' he said, 'each and every payment to them seemingly constitutes a clear case of obtaining money under false pretenses, and I call the attention of the Senate to this fact.'

(Continued on Page Two.)

## FORAKER RESOLUTION PASSES.

WASHINGTON.—On motion of Senator Foraker, a resolution was passed by the Senate today directing the secretary of the treasury to report in detail the expenditures from the \$3,000,000 emergency appropriation made in 1899.

## ASKS LEGISLATURE TO TAKE ACTION

John C. Hadlock of Boston today petitioned the Legislature for legislation to require registration of so-called irregular practitioners of healing with the state board of health. His bill covers the practise of healing by Christian Scientists, ministers of gospel or any other person who uses "any system to heal or prevent disease."

The petition asks that the state board of health act in an advisory capacity as to the issue of licenses to those who register and also that those who do not register be fined.

## RELICS OF PAUL REVERE ARE SOLD

A ladle of Paul Revere was sold at the auction sale today of the effects of the late George F. Parkman at 33 Beacon street for \$400 to Koopman & Co., dealers on Beacon street. Six sets of spoons, having the same historical interest also were sold. The first choice of the spoons brought \$115, and the other \$70 a set. The Paul Revere sugar tongs sold for \$130.

## DONOVAN HEADS CITY DEMOCRATS

The reelection of James Donovan to be chairman of the Boston Democratic city committee has decisively ended the contest for the control of that organization. Donovan scored a complete victory over former Mayor Fitzgerald and Martin M. Lomasney, securing more than three times as many votes as the two other candidates who opposed his election.

Alderman James P. Timinelly of the opposition had 46 votes, and David B. Shaw, a former election commissioner, had 17 votes.

The organization of the committee was completed by the selection of the following officers: Vice-presidents, Henry A. Frothingham, ward 11; Francis A. Cummings, ward 23; secretary, Timothy F. Dugan, ward 5; assistant-secretary, John J. Driscoll, ward 14; treasurer, Jeremiah J. McNamara, ward 13.

Donovan was superintendent of streets under Mayor Fitzgerald.

## LAWRENCE MAYOR WINS AT HEARING

The railroad commissioners this morning continued their hearing on the plans for a new bridge across the Merrimac river at Lawrence until Feb. 5, at 10:30 a. m. Mayor White, the new chief executive of Lawrence, scored the bridge commission for their discourtesy in not consulting him in respect to their plans. He felt that he ought to have a hand in the expenditure of the \$400,000 contemplated for this bridge.

Ex-City Solicitor Murphy, counsel for the commission, opposed the mayor's request. He said the mayor is fully cognizant of every detail of the commission plan, and that he only desires delay for some reason known only to himself. The mayor carried the day when he insisted that he ought to be represented by counsel, which he was unable to get today. The hearing was therefore continued.

## UNION OF LOWELL CHURCHES IN VIEW

LOWELL.—A proposition is under consideration for a union of the High Street and the Kirk Street Congregational churches. The matter is under discussion because of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Martin, pastor of the Kirk Street Church. It is reported that many members of these two churches are favorable to the consolidation, which is looked upon as advantageous to the denomination.

The Rev. Mr. Kingott of the First Trinitarian Church reports his plans for the coming year and outlines a \$500,000 church on or near the site of the present church in the business district.

## ICE-BOUND FLEET IS NOW RELEASED

The fishing fleet that has been locked in the ice at Birchy cove, Newfoundland, has been released through the breaking up of the ice by mild weather. A part of the fleet has already sailed for Gloucester and Boston with full cargoes of frozen herring, and the remainder of the vessels will leave by the end of this week or the first of next.

## PRESIDENT TO ATTEND FEAST.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has an invitation to attend the mid-winter dinner of the Gridiron Club at the New Willard Hotel here Jan. 30.

## BOARD PROPOSES NEW BRIDGE OVER NEPONSET STREAM

Metropolitan Park Commission Wants to See a Fine Boulevard Approach to the Viaduct.

## TWO REPORTS MADE

Recommends An Up-to-Date Structure and Says Columbia Road Parkway Would Help Develop the District.

The Metropolitan park commission today filed with the House a report upon the desirability of constructing a new bridge across the Neponset river between the cities of Boston and Quincy and of constructing a boulevard in the city of Boston from Columbia road to the Neponset river, called for by a resolve of the last Legislature.

Relative to the bridge, the board states that the Boston portion of the bridge is in a bad condition and is likely soon to become unsafe. The Quincy portion of the bridge is in fair condition.

The board is of the opinion that the entire bridge should be rebuilt at once upon its present location of a width of 60 feet, with steel girders upon concrete or stone piers; that the sidewalks be eight feet wide, the roadway 44 feet wide, paved with wood blocks, with location for two car tracks in the center, and that the draw be relocated over a new channel in alignment with the railroad bridge, and be built of the single leaf type, operated by electricity, with an opening for vessels 50 feet wide.

On the second question in respect to which it was ordered to report, the commission says:

"There is no parkway or boulevard south from Columbia road between Blue Hill avenue and the harbor. The highways between these points are unattractive for pleasure travel, and already rather overcrowded by traffic and electric car lines."

"Opportunity for a parkway without removal of many buildings exists east of the railroad for the entire distance to Neponset river, and west of the railroad for a large part of the distance. Of the routes proposed the commission is inclined to the opinion that the easterly one is more desirable."

"The opportunity for such a boulevard undoubtedly exists, and if seized upon at this time would give the nearest approach to the easterly part of the business section of Boston that can ever be secured. The desirability of such connection and approach is obvious."

## HOUSE PROPOSALS FOR MANY LAWS

These petitions for Massachusetts legislation were filed in the House of Representatives today:

Of Mayor Hurley of Salem for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the improvement of Salem harbor.

Of William A. Sweet for the appointment of a state board of game wardens.

Of Charles H. Edwards to authorize the appointment of women as deputy collectors of taxes.

Of Herbert W. Hinckley to provide for the extension further of the stone breakwater in Vineyard Haven harbor.

Of William W. Bartlett for a codification of the laws relative to pharmacy.

Of the same petitioner that the board of pharmacy may grant certificates of fitness to pharmacists in cities or towns granting licenses of the first five classes for the sale of intoxicating liquors where a sixth-class license has been refused.

Of the same petitioner that in no-license cities and towns the licensing authorities shall grant sixth-class licenses to druggists and pharmacists to whom the state board of registration in pharmacy grants certificates of fitness.

Of Edward R. Hathaway, that persons convicted of drunkenness by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors shall not be sentenced to more than 30 days in prison.

Of Representative Carleton of Chelsea, that in case of total loss by fire insurance companies shall pay the full value of the policy to the insured.

Of the trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts for an appropriation of \$85,000 for the home.

Of Edmund D. Barbour for the establishment of an institution of learning to be known as the Massachusetts College, with power to grant degrees.

## Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 30 degrees; sky cloudy; raining; wind north, 8 miles an hour. High tide at 3.10 a. m., and 3.22 p. m.

Following is the forecast: New England and local: Snow and colder tonight. Wednesday fair and colder; light to moderate northerly to easterly winds. Minimum temperature, 16 to 24 degrees.



## TURKEY REPORTED TO HAVE ACCEPTED INDEMNITY OFFER

Austria Willing to Pay Ten Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Provinces—Serbs Object.

LONDON.—A Central News despatch from Constantinople says that the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has notified the Austrian ambassador, Marquis Pallavicini, that Turkey accepts Austria's indemnity of \$10,800,000. This news, if confirmed, will be received with enthusiasm by all peace lovers, especially on the European continent.

Turkey's acceptance of the indemnity offered by Austria goes a long way toward the firm establishment of peace, because, besides removing all friction between these two countries (including the boycott), it is bound to open the way for a definite adjustment of the Turco-Bulgarian difficulties.

The next, and by far the most important, step on the road to peace will now be the settlement of the Serbo-Montenegrin claims. Welcome as the above news sounds, nobody can shut his eyes to the fact that the crux of the present Balkan situation is the bellicose anti-Austrian attitude of the two Serb peoples who are being encouraged by the whole Slav world, excepting Bulgaria, but including, ominously enough, the Austrian Czechs.

It has been authoritatively stated that if the two small states become involved in a war with Austria, whether by their own fault or not, the Russian government would be powerless to restrain the Russian nation from coming to the rescue of their southern brethren.

## WANT "L" TRAINS BACK IN SUBWAY

Sixty Boston business men, meeting at the Boston City Club Monday evening, organized the Public Transit Improvement Association for the purpose of bettering transit conditions in Boston.

They will demand the restoration of the elevated trains to the old subway; that the cars now coming via Bowdoin square go by way of Cornhill, as formerly, instead of down Hanover street; that the new Riverbank subway connect with the Scollay square subway station rather than the Park street.

Henry C. Brine of the William H. Brine Company was chosen chairman and this executive committee was elected: Alexander McGregor of Houghton & Dutton, Henry Goodwin of the Crawford House, A. F. Goodwin of the Ginter Grocery Company, George A. McLearn of the W. S. Butler Company and Charles E. Clift of the Woolworth Company.

The matter will be laid before the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

## TOWER FAVORED ON CUSTOM HOUSE

The tower plan of remodeling now seems to be looked upon by local merchants as the solution of the Boston custom house problem. It has been communicated by the special committee appointed by the merchants to Congressmen Weeks at Washington among other plans.

A prominent member of the merchants' committee says he believes the attitude of the committee is in favor of this plan. It is a question on which all cannot be satisfied, he says. Many in the Fort Hill district desire that it should be there, while the importers and exporters and the banks desire it to remain where it is.

Congressman Weeks, who has taken an active interest in the custom house matter, says he knows nothing about the details of the plan. He expects, however, in a few days to receive details and sketches showing the proposed tower. After that Mr. Weeks says he will take the matter up with the treasury department. Assistant Secretary Winthrop has said all along that he had never abandoned the idea of adding a tower to the present custom house.

## HEAR U. S. SEIZURE CASE

In the United States district court today the government commenced proceedings for the condemnation of a small strip of land, at Atlantic and Northern avenues which is a portion of the parcel seized by the government for the site of the new appraisers stores of the custom house. The piece of land contains 3800 square feet and the owners made a contest over the seizure. Judge Dodge and a jury are to hear the case.

## GETTING READY FOR AUTO SHOW

NEW YORK.—Once more within a month is Madison Square Garden being prepared for an automobile show. This time it is the show managers of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers who are in possession, and the carpenters, decorators, electricians and painters, with their assistants to the number of ten score, are overrunning the place in preparation for the coming event.

The show is to have more exhibitors than ever this year, about 325, and the wits of the planners have been taxed to the utmost to provide for them.

## STATE SENATE'S NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One.)

Stockbridge to occupy this office," said Mr. Treadway, reaching for the blue book. "Yes, he was president of the Senate in 1863-4 and 5, and occupied the unique position of being at once a Lincoln supporter and an ardent Democrat. They made him president the first year of his office, which is not a common thing to do."

It seemed to be part of Mr. Treadway's kindness of interest to pay a tribute to the memory of a distinguished townsman, as it had been to speak of his happiness in the success of a young man from his county. But, with instant appreciation of the interests involved, he turned his attention to the subject of possible legislation for the coming year.

"Your district is peculiarly interested in the development of the trolley system, is it not?"

"Well, yes; you see, it is rather peculiarly situated with regard to railroads. The New York Central road, leaving Springfield, swings up to Pittsfield, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford reaches us only after the detour around by the way of New Haven. There is no direct line running straight west into our district. This makes us go out of our way 20 or 30 miles to get to Springfield, traveling east. Naturally, we'd like to have a direct trolley route."

"And your people rather favor giving the railroads a chance to develop the trolley possibilities?"

"Yes, they do for this reason. The district is sparsely populated, and it can't be made to look like a good investment of so large a sum of money for a new company to take up such a scheme. It is estimated that it would require about \$2,500,000. And the return upon that amount of money could not be made to look attractive for speculators. But if the railroads undertook to develop the trolley possibilities they would, of course, expect the lines to act as feeders to their main roads. Thus it would be to their advantage to give the Berkshire what they want for convenience in travel and handling their produce. And the advantage would work both ways."

"The objection, of course, being that they might operate the lines selfishly, in their own interest alone, preventing the more widespread use of capital which otherwise would result in greater good to the community?" I asked.

"I should perhaps repeat," said Mr. Treadway, "that the investment of so great an amount of capital has not seemed warranted by the possible returns up to date among capitalists, and the country really needs the trolleys. As for the railroads operating them selfishly, if they were permitted to make an exception to the state law in our region, I believe that contingency would be looked out for satisfactorily by the state railroad commission."

"While I am frankly interested in seeing our district get legislation which would permit such development, I am distinctly not in favor of any legislation that would help our region to the detriment of the state at large. I know that my position as president of the Senate is such that some power and influence is supposed to attach to it in the shaping and forwarding of legislation, also I would truly like to see my district get what it needs—still I trust that I am broad minded enough and patriotic enough not to sacrifice the greater to the lesser interests which in a measure may be in my keeping."

"As the speaker of the House said in his opening address," continued Mr. Treadway, "we don't want this session of the Legislature to be dominated by log rolling. That does not seem to be a very noble way nor satisfactory way to advance the interests of the state at large. Trading of interests seems to make a mess of our ideals and not advance us commercially or otherwise."

Speaking of the characteristics of his district Mr. Treadway said it was agricultural rather than a manufacturing section of the state, and that most of the shipments went to New York rather than to Boston. He seemed to think, however, that for the shipment of produce, the trolley lines might be used in conjunction with the railroads in reaching other markets. He saw in that a real development for the state at large, an advantage to the port of Boston.

"I am glad you spoke of that," said he. "If we think of the Berkshires merely as a tourist region we are apt to overlook the deeper and sounder interests, those of the citizens of that region. It is desirable that their interests should be studied, rather than the interests perhaps of transient men of wealth. Such after all use the highways and boulevards largely with their motor cars, but the man who must be considered is the farmer, produce raiser and dairyman. If the interests of the state at large are not jeopardized by giving him a little better opportunity, I shall be glad to leave the chair on an occasion and urge his interests."

"Of course the railroads are preparing to offer bills, and no doubt they would give you the gist of them. But the public at large will know what the proposed legislation will cover very shortly now, in the course of two weeks. And there will be no occasion to confuse the issue of allowing railroads to own and operate trolleys with the issue of the merger as the public did last year, that question being virtually settled."

"I am glad to see a paper like The Christian Science Monitor in the field," said Mr. Treadway. "It appears to have no motive other than the entirely commendable one of making the intellectual atmosphere clearer, and if it succeeds as Christian Science has done one must predict for it an enormous influence in the future."

## Latest Forecast of the New Taft Cabinet

Secretary of state, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.  
Secretary of the treasury, Myron T. Herrick of Ohio.  
Secretary of war, Luke E. Wright of Tennessee.  
Attorney-general, George Wickersham of New York.  
Postmaster-general, Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts.  
Secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.  
Secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger of Washington.  
Secretary of agriculture, no decision reached.  
Secretary of commerce and labor, Charles Nagel of Missouri.

## EARTHQUAKE FELT OVER NORTHWEST

SEATTLE.—Efforts to reestablish communication with Nome, Dawson and Valdez, Alaska, are being made today by the telegraph cable companies to enable the government authorities to ascertain if any damage was done by an earthquake of seven seconds' duration, which shook the Sierra Madre mountains from Tacoma, Wash., to points in the far north.

With the shock in Washington state late Monday came reports from outlying districts that 800 miles of mountain ranges had heaved and rocked in three distinct quakes. Mount Baker, the tourist landmark, gives forth acrid smoke fumes and the crater of the century extinct volcano is reported to be full of red hot lava.

At Bellingham, Wash., when the first shock occurred, hundreds rushed into the streets. Walls cracked, chimneys toppled and tall towers swayed. At Blaine buildings of stone were rocked and, in some cases, cracked. At Port Townsend windows were shattered by the score, roofs fell in. In Tacoma two distinct shocks were felt. At Everett reports say the shock lasted 11 seconds.

British Columbia felt the shock severely. In Victoria people ran about the street, with the vivid pictures of the San Francisco earthquake still fresh in their memories.

At Vancouver the fishing fleet laid in the harbor for the winter was swept from its moorings and carried into the bay. News from points further north was cut off when the Alaska cable went down at dark. Up to that time flashes told of damage by earthquake extending from Fairbanks through the interior country of lower Alaska.

## ARMY REFUSES B. & M.'S OFFER

WASHINGTON.—William H. Coolidge, representing the Boston & Maine railroad, has been here in conference with Gen. W. L. Marshall, chief of army engineers to urge a settlement of the controversy about the bridges over the Charles river and the construction of the North station. No agreement was reached.

General Marshall indicated that, while Mr. Coolidge submitted no specific proposition, his requests were such that the engineers' office could not accept them. "Mr. Coolidge wants the problem settled the Boston & Maine's way," said General Marshall. "I could not consent to it, of course. I advised him to urge the railroad and the city authorities to study the situation and reach some satisfactory compromise to present to the board of engineers. The board will begin hearings Jan. 21."

Mr. Coolidge is understood to contend that, with the improvement of the Charles river's navigable channel, the commercial use of the basin and the stream have been appreciably limited and that nearly all the land on the shores of the basin area now belongs to the railroad.

It has become known that George B. Leighton of New Hampshire made a complaint in 1906 to President Roosevelt about the failure of the Boston & Maine to comply with prescribed regulations about piers for its bridges.

## HUB JEWELERS FEAST TONIGHT

The 21st annual banquet of the Boston Jewelers' Club will be held tonight at Young's Hotel.

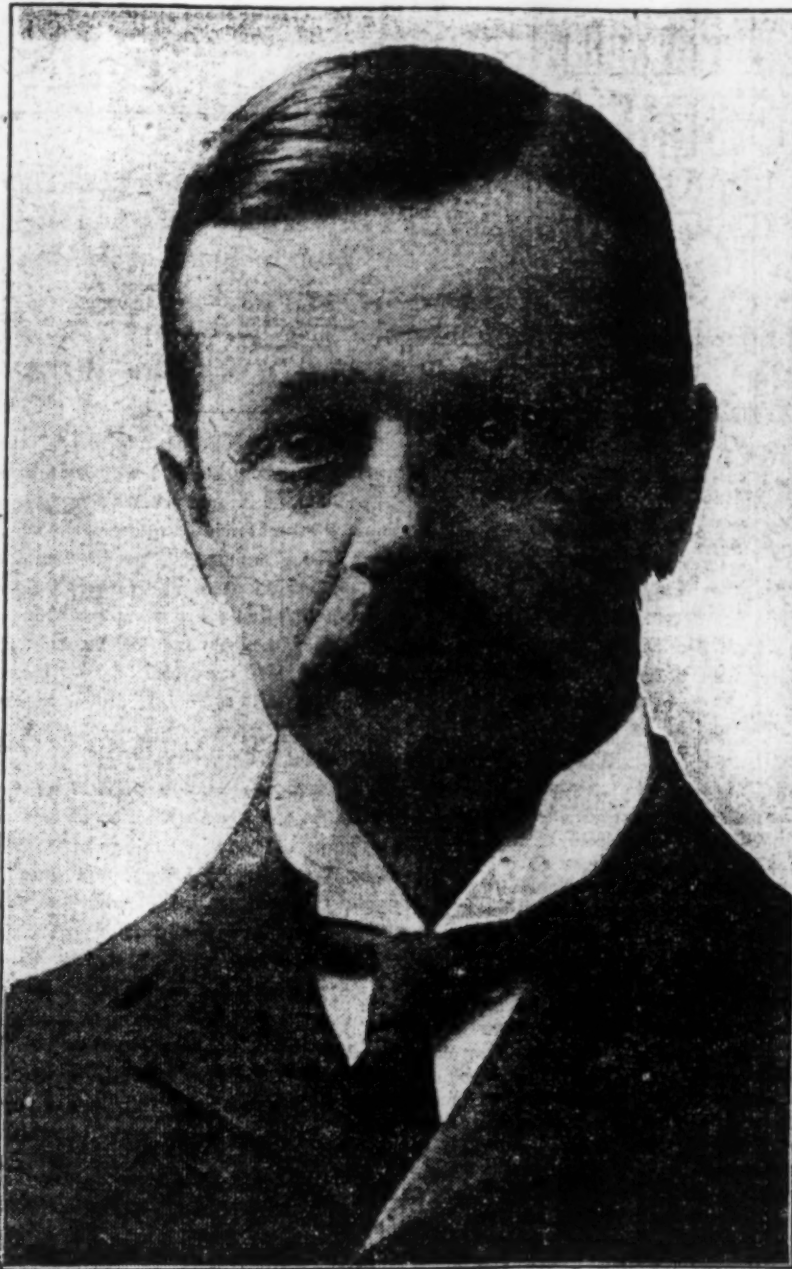
The Boston jewelers organized for mutual benefit many years ago and at each succeeding annual meeting the steady growth of the club has been shown.

This year 120 members and guests from Boston, New York, Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and Attleboro, Mass., will assemble to discuss trade conditions and formulate plans for closer relations during the coming year. Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor George A. Hibbard, the Hon. Job E. Hedges of New York, Samuel J. Elder and the Hon. Guy A. Ham of Boston and the Rev. Willard Scott of Worcester will be the principal speakers from among the guests of the club.

The officers of the club are: C. S. Cook, of A. Stowell & Co., president; Richard T. Supple, of William B. Durbin Company, silversmiths, of Concord, N. H., vice-president; executive committee, James E. Blake, of Kettell & Blake; Frank S. Sherry, Boston representative of Joseph Fahys & Co., and Henry W. Patterson, treasurer of Smith-Patterson Company.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS ELECT. READING, Mass.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Treasurer, E. L. Lovejoy; clerk, A. E. Demeritt; directors, Mrs. Julia E. Prescott, E. H. Hall, A. E. Demeritt, Harding A. Kelley, George Meader.

## Meyer Offered Navy Post?



(Copyright, 1909, by Purdy.)  
GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

Postmaster-General and former United States ambassador to Italy, who will probably be secretary of the navy in the Taft cabinet.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts has, it is believed, been offered the navy department portfolio in the cabinet of President-elect Taft, and the offer has been accepted.

The report cannot be confirmed, but those close to the President-elect have no doubt of its correctness.

The offer, it is said, was made before the announcement was officially sent out that Mr. Hitchcock was to be postmaster-general in the new administration, as Mr. Taft wanted Mr. Meyer to know that his supersession, by Mr. Hitchcock in the postoffice department did not mean his retirement from the cabinet.

Mr. Meyer cannot, in propriety, discuss the report. The first announcement must come from Mr. Taft.

Senator Knox, the only other man who could enlighten the situation, resolutely declines to do so.

It was Mr. Taft's intention to continue James Wilson of Iowa in the office of the secretary of agriculture for the period that would enable him to have the honor of having served longer in the cabinet than any man who had ever held a cabinet place.

Gideon Granger served as postmaster-general for a longer period than Mr. Wilson will have served as secretary of agriculture after March 4 next, but it

has been shown that the postmaster-generalship was not a cabinet office during Mr. Granger's service.

President-elect Taft did full justice Monday afternoon to the barbecue of Charles S. Bohler, given on his big cotton plantation, about 10 miles from town, and in the evening he faced a spread of "possum and 'taters as the guest of the local bar association."

In the evening Mr. Taft dwelt on the importance of the lawyer and the necessity of enforcing the law.

It was Mr. Taft's remarks on the United States supreme court that attracted the keenest attention. He described the body, and the weight and importance which attach to its decisions, as a new element in civilization. The United States, he said, was the originator of a court of last resort whose mediation and settlement of fundamental disputes was accepted as final. Its benefits were apparent and its usefulness was a growing one, particularly in the settlement of constitutional questions. It was true, he said, that we went to war once through ignoring this tribunal.

The unique position Mr. Taft found himself in during the campaign of having to defend himself on the stump for decisions he rendered on the bench was, he believed, the first instance of the kind on record.

If you are in doubt as to the value of The Christian Science Monitor as an advertising medium, read what one advertiser has to say about it:

## The Federal Packing Co.

GENERAL OFFICES.  
105 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK.

Jan. 4, 1909.

The Christian Science Monitor,  
Falmouth & St. Paul Sts.,  
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

We wish to advise you that the results from our advertisement of *Hyloc Milk* in the first issues of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR were most satisfactory. We expected few returns from outside of Boston, but were astonished to get results from almost every corner of the United States.

Our agents, Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, are now preparing copy which we expect to use in the MONITOR during the coming year.

You are certainly to be congratulated on the appearance of your publication, aside from the ability it has shown to bring its advertisers such unusual results. This clean, wholesome, up-to-date newspaper will be as much appreciated by reliable advertisers as by your readers and subscribers.

Yours Very truly,

THE FEDERAL PACKING CO.

## FORAKER SCORES DETECTIVES' USE

(Continued From Page One.)

tention of the law officers of the government to the fact, as well as the perjury that has been committed in order that they may institute appropriate prosecutions."

Senator Foraker produced letters from several discharged soldiers saying that men had approached them, claiming to come from him, asking for the true facts about the Brownsville affair.

As to the statement of William Lawson, the negro detective, that Boyd Conyers had made a confession to him of his participation in the Brownsville raid, Foraker exhibited a sworn affidavit from Conyers that he never made such a confession, and that he was not with Lawson.

Mr. Foraker produced an affidavit from R. C. Arnold, sheriff of Walton county, Ga., who was present when Brownson tried to get a confirmation from Conyers of the alleged confession. He says the report is not true.

"Surely, Mr. Brownson must have thought that this report would never be seen or read by me or he would not have made it," says the affidavit.

Senator Foraker called attention to existing law, prohibiting the employment of any detective agency in the government service, and declared that the use of any part of the \$3,000,000 emergency fund, from which Browne and Baldwin have been paid, for any such purpose was illegal; and that the appropriation having been made in 1890 under the constitution, any unexpended balance should have been turned into the treasury in 1901, and that any vouchers drawn upon it since then have been illegal.

## ALDERMEN STILL LACK CHAIRMAN

A deadlock still exists in the choice of a chairman of the board of aldermen of Boston, Monday afternoon's session failing to reach a conclusion. Ten ballots were taken, the vote being practically the same as when former attempts were made to select a leader. Alderman Daniel J. Donnelly refused to vote on the issue.

George P. Anderson, on each of the 10 ballots, had the six Republican votes, including his own, while James M. Curley had four, namely, the votes of Timothy, Giblin, Whelton and his own. The lineup was maintained throughout the 10 ballots.

Wednesday afternoon another attempt will be made to select the presiding officer.

## ORDERS CAUSE NAVY YARD SHIFT

Several changes in the personnel of the Boston navy yard are contained in recent orders.

Captain Herbert J. Hirsinger and First Lieut. William D. Smith, marine corps, are placed on duty with the marine guard. They have been aboard the *Prairie*.

Chief Boatswain S. McCarthy is ordered to Washington and Chief Boatswain A. Smith, of the *Osceola* naval station, Key West, Fla., is ordered to the Boston navy yard.

Warrant Machinist M. J. Tenney is to go to duty aboard the *Wabash*, at the Boston navy yard. He has been on duty aboard the *Paducah*. Warrant Machinist L. F. Miller is ordered from Newport to the Boston navy yard.

## CAPTAIN NAZRO A REAR ADMIRAL

Capt. A. P. Nazro, recently in command of the U. S. receiving ship *Wabash* at the navy yard, is now a rear-admiral, according to naval orders issued today. Rear-Admiral Nazro, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rear-Admiral John E. Pillsbury, will at once proceed to the Philippines, where he will take command of the naval station at Cavite.

Before his retirement in 1912 Admiral Nazro will be the senior and ranking officer of the United States navy.

## MELROSE FAILS TO CHANGE VOTES

The votes cast at the recent city election for alderman in ward 2, Melrose, were recounted Monday night upon petition of the defeated candidate, Joshua T. Nowell. As a result Mr. Nowell gained one vote, going from 204 to 205, while Stanley S. Porter made a gain from 216 to 219 votes, and the vote of George E. Manser, who, with Porter, had been previously declared elected, stood at 215.

## CONGRESS ASKED TO BUY PICTURES

WASHINGTON.—Theodore Sutro of New York appeared before the House library committee to urge the purchase by the government of 13 paintings of historical subjects now in his possession. They are by Edward Moran and relate for the most part to naval battles.

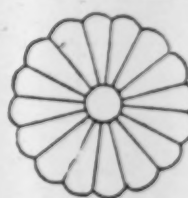
## TAVERN CLUB DINES EVANS.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who came to Boston Monday to deliver a lecture in Symphony Hall tonight, will be the guest of honor at a "Twelfth Night" luncheon to be served this evening by the Tavern Club, one of Boston's unique organizations. Mr. Evans arrived from New York early in the evening, and is stopping at the Hotel Lenox.

## PAINTERS BEGIN ANNUAL SESSION

A convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts begins today at the American House. The committee includes M. F. Shay, W. J. Edwards and W. A. Houston. This is the 18th annual gathering of the organization. It will close Thursday night with a buffet lunch and dance and entertainment in the convention hall. President Milo D. Clay of Lowell will give a reception this evening to ladies who accompany members of the convention.

The program of the convention includes a discussion on "The Relation of the Employee to the Master Painter."



## JAPANESE DRAWN-WORK LINEN

Closing Out

Japan Trading Co  
5 Temple Place

## DIAMONDS

DIAMOND RINGS  
DIAMOND PENDANTS  
DIAMOND NECKLACES  
DIAMOND BRACELETS  
DIAMOND BROOCHES  
DIAMOND STUDS  
DIAMOND BARRETTES  
DIAMOND LINKS  
DIAMOND LOCKETS  
DIAMOND VEIL PINS  
DIAMOND WATCHES  
DIAMOND EAR STUDS

SMITH PATTERSON  
COMPANY WHOLESALE  
AND RETAIL  
52 Summer Street, BOSTON

## Delft Tea Room

Luncheon 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.  
Afternoon Tea, 3.30 to 5.30.  
Dinner Table d'Hôte or à la Carte,  
5.30 to 7.30 p. m.  
Special Table d'Hôte  
Dinner 50 Cents

429 Boylston Street  
Near Berkeley St.

## PELTON PIANO CO.

424 Boylston Street,  
Corner Berkeley Boston  
KROEGER KURTZMAN PELTON  
MEHLIN HAINES NEEDHAM  
BEHNING

Pianos and Player Pianos. Pianos for rent.

LARGE STOCK POPULAR PRICES  
FAVORABLE TERMS

## The Children's Star

A JUVENILE  
MAGAZINE  
SHORN OF ERROR

Good Stories by  
Good Writers.  
\$1.50 a Year. Sample Free.

THE SHERMAN, Washington, D. C.  
Vischer's Radio-Sensitive Hydroscope accurately indicates the presence and position of

ARTESIAN WATER  
wherever it occurs, in city or country. Saves expense of test boring and fruitless drilling.  
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.  
41 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 211, West Brighton.  
Consultation on problems of water supply, irrigation and natural drainage for factories, private estates and mines. Orders looked for hydroscopic survey in any part of the world.

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME \$1.00  
IN CORRECT SCRIPT, INCLUDING PLATE  
THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED  
SOCIAL STATIONERS HOSKINS PHILA.

907 CHESTNUT STREET

## HOTELS

Hotel Bellevue  
BEACON HILL BEACON ST.  
Boston, Massachusetts.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
Easily reached by surface cars or carriages from Back Bay station; elevated trains from North or South station and steamship landings connect with Subway cars running direct to Park street, only one minute's walk to hotel. Porters will meet guests at all stations or steamships, if desired.



# Leading Events in Athletic World—Golfers Have Fine Year

## WISCONSIN SQUAD TRYING HARD TO WIN BASKETBALL TITLE

Large Number of Candidates in Training for Contests With Champion Chicago University Five.

### CREW PRACTISING

MADISON, Wis.—Not for years has there been such activity on the part of the basketball squad of this college to produce a championship five as is the case this winter. Chicago University not only won the western championship for 1908, but, by defeating University of Pennsylvania, also captured the national championship, and it is the desire of the players and coaches here to produce a team that will defeat Chicago in their annual contests. Such a victory over Chicago would put this college in line for a game with the leading eastern college team for the national championship of 1909.

With this incentive in view one of the largest squads in the history of Wisconsin basketball has come out for the team. The candidates are being coached by Rogers and Noyes. Two of the best men who have appeared for the team are Captain Wilce of the football team, and Noyes. Judging from the early form shown by the candidates the team will get an early start and the coaches are beginning to feel that Wisconsin has a good chance to take an early lead in the intercollegiate contests.

The coaches are in no hurry to pick the regular five, and this degree of uncertainty is causing a hard contest for places. Stiehm, Wisconsin's great center, is being closely pressed by Trane for center. Captain Swenbolt, Kauffman, Wilce, Whittier, Birch, Sato and Workman are trying for the forward positions.

Swenbolt is easily one of the greatest players ever developed here and should capture one of the forwards, and it looks as though Kauffman, who is showing fine form, will be his running mate. Witt, Zillmer and Noyes appear to be leading the other candidates for the guard positions, but the race is a close one.

The long winter training for the crew candidates is on. The men are working on the rowing machines and Coach Ten Eyck will keep them there until the lakes open in the spring. Dretzner, who played guard on the football team last fall and a member of the 1908 crew, is not in the squad, having served his full time in athletics. Dretzner pulled a strong oar, but there are a large number of men to take his place.

The services of three old men, ex-Captain Wilder, who has been graduated, Dretzner and Witt, will be missed. With other places in the varsity boat intact, and a large number of last year's freshmen to pick them up, there is every reason to believe that Wisconsin will send a strong varsity crew to Poughkeepsie. Arpin, a promising football player, who was out last fall but a short time, is a candidate for the crew.

### COLLEGE TEAM FOR JAPAN.

EUGENE, Ore.—Manager Bean and Captain Hurd of the baseball team of the University of Oregon are making plans for taking the team to Japan the coming spring or summer. If favorable terms are offered the trip undoubtedly will be made.

## ENGLISH JOURNAL HAS SCHOLARSHIP IDEA FOR BRITONS

Manchester (Eng.) Guardian Urges Adoption of Converse of Rhodes Perquisites for Betterment of Empire.

LONDON—Empire scholarships, the converse of the Rhodes scholarships, are recommended by the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian as serving England and the empire better than the Rhodes scholarships. "We should find here in England young men of ability, writers or speakers, or both, to whom we should grant scholarships of, say, the same duration and value as those under the Rhodes scheme."

These young men, the Guardian thinks, should be sent out to study the ways and learning of people in other countries. They would go to their allotted tasks with the prestige of their positions. Each would stand accredited as a searcher from a great institution. The press of the country and the responsible authorities would recognize him and help him in many ways.

He would have knowledge of England and English ways and English education to spread while he in turn was learning all he could. The results of his researches would be sent back in monthly or quarterly reports, to be spread far and near.

## GOLF POPULAR IN BAY STATE

The Massachusetts Association Holds Its Annual Meeting and Elects Officers for the Current Year.

That golf is becoming more and more popular in this state was amply proven at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, held at the Exchange Club Monday evening, when the annual reports were read and a review of the past season presented to those in attendance. Seventeen of the 42 clubs which belong to the organization sent delegates, namely Albemarle, Alpine of Fitchburg, Brae-Burn, Brockton, Country Club, Cohasset, Commonwealth, Crow Point, Springfield, Lexington, Merrimack Valley of Lawrence, Oakley, Tedesco of Swampscott, Vesper of Lowell, Wollaston, Worcester and Woodland.

The treasurer's report showed an expenditure of about \$834 and little or no balance, the money having been spent to further the interests of the game. None of the appropriations was exceeded except that for printing. The executive committee's plans for this season provide for a reduction of expenses and for an increase in income without raising the dues.

The choice of courses and the dates for the championship meetings were left to the executive committee. March 16 was fixed as the latest date applications would be received for open tournaments, and April 15 for clubs to indicate their intention to compete for the team match trophy of the association.

The executive committee's cup, the permanent trophy for the state team championship, was exhibited, with a card showing the play from the start. It was won by the Country Club team in 1908, the Winchester C. C. being the runner-up.

A special vote of thanks was given the handicapping committee. The report showed that 2312 players were handicapped in the spring; that changes and additions had been made throughout the season and the list kept up to date at all times. During the season 480 changes were made, 287 names were added and 17 names removed, so that at the end of the season 2582 names were on the list. An analysis of all the handicaps showed that there were 28 with more than 2500 competitors.

Officers were elected for 1909 as follows: President, G. H. Windeler, Country Club; vice-president, A. L. Ripley, Oakley; treasurer, E. B. Conant, Vesper; secretary, R. R. Freeman, Wollaston; N. B. Borden, Jr., of Fall River, E. A. Wilkie of Allston, C. E. Stickney of Springfield, C. T. Crocker, Jr., of Alpine and C. I. Travelli of Brae-Burn, executive committee, with the officers.

## GARCELON DINES ATHLETIC HEADS

William T. Garcelon, '95, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, entertained the captains, managers and assistant managers of Harvard's athletic teams, at an informal dinner in the Varsity Club, Monday night.

The dinner was for the purpose of discussing uniformity in the arrangement of schedules and for proposals as to a better way of selecting managers of teams. Though no definite action was taken, it was felt that some change in the way of choosing them is necessary.

One of the ways proposed was by election by the classes from which the candidates come. At present the managers are nominally elected by the teams, but it amounts practically to appointment by the preceding manager, subject to the confirmation of the athletic committee.

"Such a man would have something to give the community he went to. He would come back after studying his allotted subject, were it agriculture, engineering or social legislation, in his allotted country; and again he would find responsible officials ready to assist him in every way to disseminate to the people of England the knowledge that he had acquired, for he would acquire much knowledge. He would go out knowing that his mission was to learn and to communicate his learning to others."

"To influence thought greatly a man must be a writer or a speaker, or both. To wield any appreciable power he must earn the right to be heard, and that takes some learning."

"The proportion of Rhodes scholars who desires run in this direction and who can or will earn this right must always be infinitesimally small. Moreover, there arises always the consideration that those who do get through the searching trial will probably have had their thought and character shaped in the Oxford mould, and if they can achieve distinction in England it is not likely that they will be possessed of a burning desire to return to the places whence they came, where their scope must necessarily be limited. These considerations have reference mainly to those scholars who come from the dependencies of England."

"By travel we must educate ourselves. To the million it is impossible. We must bring it as close to them as we can. It cannot be done better than by sending our emissaries into all parts of the earth. This scheme cannot be carried out without money. Neither could Cecil Rhodes' great scheme. If this converse of his, should be considered better, we shall surely find someone who will not be above printing his name on the history of his country and earning a nation's gratitude."

## NEW ENGLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION HAS A VERY ACTIVE YEAR

Indoor Meet Held for First Time Draws Large Number of Competitors From This Section.

### WINNERS NAMED

Never has there been so much interest taken in rifle shooting in this state as was the case this year. The matches of the New England Rifle Association were participated in by thousands of shooters from all parts of New England and were a pronounced success. While the indoor meet of the association was the initial event of the kind in this part of the country, the interest was such that steps are now being taken to make the indoor rifle and revolver practice a permanent fixture here. The state authorities are to be asked to give the matter sanction. Each team match was for a trophy, and in many cases other prizes were awarded.

Almost every schoolboy in New England is interested in the work done by the teams entered in the schoolboy team match. Maj. John J. Dooley of Maine coached the two teams of the Portland high school, which accounts largely for their winning first and second places in the match. They had practice for two years at this kind of work, and have a rifle range in the high school. The scores made by the other schoolboy teams will compare favorably with any totals made by regular shooting teams.

E. A. Taylor of the Boston Revolver Club, although this was his first year at the game, won the individual championship with a score of 420. The club championship team match went to the Lynn Gun, Rifle and Pistol Club by a total score of 1166 points, defeating the first team of the Massachusetts Rifle Association by one point.

The fine outdoor work of the Wakefield team, company A of the 6th infantry, for which they are noted, helped them to win the prize in the military team match against teams from all other companies. Captain Wise won first prize in the individual military re-entry, the military championship individual and the individual reentry (open) matches, and added to the honor by getting second place and tying the score with Bowman in the Nash match, besides earning third in the open individual championship match. W. F. Hill won the open individual championship.

The military revolver team match went to company A of the 1st corps cadets.

Only two teams shot in the police championship match, open to five men teams of policemen of any city, town or station in New England, armed with their regulation revolvers. The Lynn police team won the match by a score of 134. William A. Ruth was high man with a total of 67. The schoolboy individual match was won by Walter Fowler of the Woburn High with a total of 609.

### COUGHLIN NOT FOR ALBANY.

SCRANTON—William Coughlin, captain and third baseman for the Detroit champions of 1908, denies that he has been sold to the Albany baseball team and declares that he is negotiating with the management of a much stronger team. It is settled that he will not play for Detroit next summer.

## MADE LONG CRUISE WITHOUT CHARTS IN SMALL LAUNCH

Boat Is Run Over a Strange Course by Owner From Ketchikan, Alaska, to Tacoma, Wash.

TACOMA, Wash.—Without charts of any kind, over a course parts of which he had not traveled in years and in a dense Puget sound fog, E. Forsa, a former Tacoma man, finished a voyage from Ketchikan, Alaska, to Tacoma in the Teddy, a 50-foot launch. The distance, 670 miles, was covered in 10 days, winds and thick weather having caused delay.

The Teddy ran only five hours the first day out, the sea being too rough for comfort. Both the Gulf of Georgia and Dixon's entrance were found rather tumultuous for a 50-footer. She carried, besides the captain, Forsa, Peter Oshund, the engineer; Mrs. Will Forsa, the owner's daughter-in-law, and three other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Newell and child, of Colby.

At Seymour Narrows a 12-mile current was encountered. By taking advantage of an eddy the Teddy got through after an all day pull. In a little cove the men went ashore and in 15 minutes killed two large buck deer, which furnished venison until their arrival at Tacoma.

Arriving at the Sound, Captain Forsa

### LEADS HARVARD TONIGHT.



E. S. ALLEN '09.  
Captain Basketball Team.

## HARVARD MEETS TECH TONIGHT

'Varsity basketball at Harvard begins tonight when the team meets Technology in the first game of the year at 8 o'clock in the Hemenway gymnasium, Cambridge.

Harvard's line-up shows several changes from last year, though there are still enough 'varsity men out to make up a full team. Capt. Allen at right guard and Currie at right forward are the only men from last year. Wellman was center on the freshman five last year. Newton has not done anything at the game since he has been in college. Sheehan was captain and forward on his freshman team.

The Technology five is fast, as shown by its unbroken record of victories this season, in which it has defeated Dartmouth, Williams and Boston University. The work of the Harvard five will show what chance Harvard may have later against Princeton, which game is to be played Saturday, and Yale, at the end of the season. The line-up is:

HARVARD. Allen, r.g.; Wentworth, l.g.; Wentworth, l.f.; Wentworth, c.; Wentworth, r.f.; Wentworth, l.f.; Wentworth, r.f.; Wentworth, l.f.; Wentworth, r.f.; Wentworth, l.f.

WRESTLING MEET, JAN. 22.  
The N. E. A. A. U. wrestling championships will be held Friday evening, Jan. 22. There will be five classes, featherweight, lightweight, welterweight, middle and heavyweight, and there will be no entrance fee. The regulation standard gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded in each class.

### Bowling Results

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.				
Boston A. A.	488	502	513	1503
Central	464	475	519	1458
Wintthrop Y. C.	500	474	482	1456
Calumet	461	446	474	1381
Highland	502	462	487	1451
999th A. A.	415	429	481	1325
SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.				
Colonial	475	530	489	1494
Winsor	494	457	484	1435

found thick weather. By instinct alone he made his way without mishap to Colby, where he landed the Newell family, and then ran into the narrow entrance of Gig Harbor to leave his daughter-in-law, who had relatives residing there. He had not navigated these waters in eight years and his feat is considered remarkable. He states that on the entire cruise he never made a mistake of more than half a point in his calculations. He had charts of no part of the route, copies not being obtainable in Ketchikan when he left there.

The Teddy is fitted with a twenty-horse power four cycle engine. It consumed 280 gallons of gasoline on the cruise. Captain Forsa is proud of the performance of the launch and of her engines. They have seen hard service and at one time the engine ran three years without repairs of any kind. There were no accidents on the cruise except the striking of a timber when running in the fog one day. This tore loose the Teddy's shoe, but did no serious injury.

The reason for Captain Forsa's voyage was to have repairs made to the launch. She was damaged somewhat last summer in a collision with the steamer Delhi, which backed on to her in the night. This will necessitate rebuilding her cabins. She has a large cook galley and accommodations for half a dozen passengers. She is lying near the Eleventh street bridge.

For three years Captain Forsa used his launch to carry the United States mails on one of the most lonely of Uncle Sam's far flung postal routes. His route extended from Ketchikan around Prince of Wales island and a number of smaller bodies of land to Wrangell, a distance of 325 miles. The round trip of 650 miles with a dozen stops on the way, was made in a week. Most of the stations were canneries and Indian villages.

## YALE OARSMEN NOW PREPARING FOR THE YEAR'S EVENTS

Candidates for Various Varsity Crews Have Begun Active Training for New London-Harvard Races.

### OUTLOOK ONLY FAIR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Captain Howe of the Yale varsity crew squad issued his call for all candidates for the various university and class crews to report for active training Wednesday night. In response to his call over 100 candidates have handed in their names. At the meeting Captain Howe gave a brief outline of the work which will be required of the candidates from now until the day of the annual races with Harvard at New London.

Practice will be held on the rowing machines in the gymnasium until such time as the weather will permit of the men going out on the harbor. Rice, one of the men who rowed last year, also spoke, as did Coxswain Cass of last year's varsity boat. There are 100 in the freshman rowing squad.

In an effort to get out the best material for a winning crew, Coach John Kennedy kept the fall work going last year longer than ever before, continuing until the three eights were driven from the Quinnipiac river by cold and ice.

This fall the new English shell was the center of interest. It was rigged up with oarsmen seated near the side, instead of in the center of the boat, but it is not certain that this shell will be the one in which Yale will row her race against Harvard next June.

During the fall a marked improvement was noted, and were it not for the fact that the Harvard eight will be unusually strong Yale would be regarded as a strong factor in the race next June. Captain Howe was tried at stroke for several weeks during the fall, but he weighs more than 180 pounds, and although his rowing was the strongest of any of the three candidates for the place he has been put back to his former seat, at No. 6. Brainerd, a substitute last year, and Wallis, who was a stroke of the four-oared crew last year, are the most likely men for stroke just now.

Hunt, of last year's varsity, will be retained at No. 4, but Rice will be shifted from No. 3 to bow. Howe, Rice and Hunt are the only members of last year's varsity eight now in college.

The most probable order of the varsity eight is as follows:

Stroke, Brainerd; No. 7, Wallis; No. 6, Captain Howe; No. 5, Wodell; No. 4, Hunt; No. 3, Van Blarcom; No. 2, Glenn; and bow, Rice; Cox, Cass.

Yale rowing authorities will not consider the proposition of cutting the varsity race from four miles to three. Coach Kennedy is in favor of the present distance of four miles and the athletic advisory committee is satisfied to let matters remain as they are unless Mr. Curtiss comes forward with a suggestion to change them.

### NEW ORLEANS GETS PRUEITT.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland baseball club has sold Pitcher Prueitt to the New Orleans club of the Southern League. Prueitt formerly pitched for St. Paul and the Boston Americans, and was secured in trade last summer for Pitcher Theilman.

## AERONAUTS PLAN FOR CUP RACES

Balloons Now Being Built for the American Grand Prize Contest to Be Held in June.

NEW YORK—Active preparations are being made by a number of the members of the Aero Club of America for the grand prize balloon race, the first national contest of its kind, which will take place in this country next June. A. H. Forbes is now visiting the West and Southwest in search of the most favorable place for the starting point, and it is expected his report will be made and a place decided upon before the middle of next month.

St. Louis will probably be selected because aeronauts always get reliable air currents to carry them toward the Atlantic coast and the gas supply is good.

Several large balloons are now being built for the race. As it will be open to all members of the Aero Club of America and all affiliated aero clubs of the United States, it is expected 20 balloons or more will start. J. C. McCoy, Charles J. Glidden, Thomas S. Baldwin and Mr. Forbes are already building balloons for the contest.

The prizes will be a large gold cup, presented by the Aero Club of America to the club whose member shall win the race. It is intended to make the grand prize an annual event. The winner of the June race will have first preference for a place on the American team chosen to compete in the international contest in Europe next June.

## Notes From the Field of Sports

Alfred DeOro, world's champion three cushion carom billiardist, defeated John McFale, New England champion, Monday night by a score of 125 to 77.

F. M. McClellan of Lynn won 10, lost seven and drew six games of his simultaneous match against 23 players at the Wells Memorial Monday night.

M. R. Proctor is the strongest man in the Yale freshman class. He scored 1867.2 points in the strength test and defeated the second man by a large margin.

The Eastern League of baseball clubs is considering the adoption of a 154-game schedule for 1909. This is made possible by the concessions granted this league by the national commission.

Plans are on foot to hold a six-day go-as-you-please race in Madison Square Garden, New York, next March. The race is to be an international affair. Three teams will represent America.

One of the best basketball games to be seen in Boston this year will be the contest between Yale and Dartmouth Saturday night. Dartmouth has a very strong team this season and should defeat the New Haven five.

Dorando Pietri, the Italian Marathon runner, won his race against Percy Smallwood, Monday night at St. Louis in 2h. 44m. 32.2-5s. Smallwood dropped out during the 13th mile.

Brookline High has 30 men trying for the school track team. Gardner Whitney is captain of the team, which is training at the Boston A. A. outdoor track Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

There promises to be a merry contest on between Stahl and Dantzig for first base on the Boston American team of 1909. Dantzig is a new man from the Pacific League and if he comes up to the reputation which has preceded him he should easily displace Stahl.

The program for the indoor lawn tennis championship to be held under the auspices of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association in the 7th regiment armory New York is as follows: Women's singles and doubles championships Feb. 10 to 13 and men's singles and doubles Feb. 20 to 27. The present woman champion is Miss Marie Wagner. Men's singles champion, Wylie C. Grant; doubles, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.

## NINE CARS HAVE PERFECT SCORES

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. A. W. Seamen, driving a Franklin automobile, was the first car to reach this city in the New York-Philadelphia and return automobile race for women drivers. The car reached the Walton Hotel at 4.30 P. M. A few minutes later Mrs. Cunee arrived, and gradually the other motorists brought in their cars, all of them being in first-class shape, especially considering the fact that the roads along the route had been bad.

In the evening a reception was held in the rooms of the Quaker City Motor Club, Mayor Reyburn welcoming the guests.

The following contestants for the cup offered by the Maxwell-Brisco Co. ended the first day's run with a perfect score and will have a chance to win the completion of the run: Mrs. Alice R. Ramsey of Hackensack, N. J.; Maxwell; Mrs. J. C. Karkman of Brooklyn, another Maxwell; a third Maxwell driven by Miss Bertha Pittwetter of Huntington, L. I.; Miss Lillian Gillespie of Poughkeepsie in another; Miss Evelyn M. Bylman of this city in a Renault; Miss Alice D. Hayes in a Cadillac.

## FIRST ROUND WON BY R. E. SPROULE

PINEBURST, N. C.—R. E. Sproule, of the Royal Port Rush Club, Ireland, led a field of 141 participants in the qualifying round of the sixth annual mid-winter golf tournament opened here Monday, winning the gold medal with a card of 77, five strokes better than his nearest opponent.

Six divisions qualified for the succeeding rounds at match play for as many cups. A special class of three divisions of eight each will provide for the overflow field, and will qualify after the usual method.

### WARD SIGNS WITH NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Joseph Ward, the young infielder who was recently reinstated by the Nation Commission and awarded to the New York Americans, met Pres. Frank Farrell of the New Yorks Monday, and signed for the coming season.

STANFORD CREWS TRAINING. PALO ALTO, Cal.—The boating season at Stanford University is now in full swing. Coach Murphy has issued a call for all men to report for cross-country work preparatory to the actual rowing in the shells. At present there is not sufficient water in Lake Lagunita for practice of the crews, but as the source in San Francisco creek is now abundant it should not take long to fill the artificial lake. Murphy has overhauled the boats and shells during the holidays and has everything in readiness.

## Boston's Business Index

Beginning the new year, many business houses are being organized or reorganized.

A detail of reorganization—and a VERY IMPORTANT detail—is to have a revised and corrected listing of your telephone address in the telephone directory.

The forthcoming edition is now being made ready for the printer. New listings or changes in listings will appear in this edition IF THE ORDER IS GIVEN AT ONCE.

Call at 119 Milk Street, Boston, street floor, or, if more convenient for you, telephone the Contract Department (free of charge) by calling Fort Hill 7600.



New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

COMMERCIAL DEPT.

119 Milk Street, Boston



## ENERGY OF PEOPLE REFLECTED IN CITY DECLARES RITCHIE

Boston's Business Improvement Expert Gives Interesting Lecture Before Providence (R. I.) Organization.

### MUST MERGE WORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Ryerson Ritchie, executive director of the Boston Merchants' Association, spoke before the Conservative Club of Rhode Island at the Narragansett Hotel, Monday evening. He emphasized the necessity of business men getting together for the good of the community. He said in part: "The 'get together' spirit is being developed in New England and it is this that will help greatly to develop this section of the country."

"Our consolidation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce is an example. The city always reflects the energy of its people, much the same as a garden does. It is the business man's duty to produce commerce. Business is rapidly locating its center at the places of least opposition, or in other words, where it can have the best facilities."

"A city that is organized for the purpose can get commerce. Many an organization has destroyed its influence and use by exaggerating its intentions when it was started. Reaction in such a case is inevitable. An organization should not be overzealous in taking credit when it has done some creditable act, even for the community. Municipal advertising has attracted attention recently. Many cities like to be known as convention cities. These endeavors are misplaced enthusiasm."

"The addition of one small industry which brings 50 families as permanent residents to a city is of more importance to the city than the largest convention ever held anywhere. Those 50 families will be in the city 365 days a year, these at the convention for only a few days."

"There is in every city a majority of upright, energetic and intelligent men, but they are not organized and cannot use their intelligence and influence in its strongest way. It is to bring these men together that they may use their influence that you should strive for."

## BIG DEFICIENCY IN U. S. ARMY PAY

There will be a deficiency estimate of nearly \$5,000,000, certainly more than \$4,000,000, for army pay to cover the demand in that direction during the remainder of the present fiscal year. When the estimate for pay was furnished to Congress last session by the war department, it was based on an army of 67,610 men, says the Washington (D. C.) Army and Navy Register, but the President has increased the army to 77,743 men, in addition to which Congress cut down the regular appropriation for pay by \$1,000,000. Of course it is not possible to get an exact estimate under the circumstances for the pay of the commissioned personnel or the enlisted force, but, as near as can now be ascertained, it looks as if the deficiency estimate for army pay would attain the proportions of \$5,000,000.

### VASSAR COLLEGE NOTES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. — Friday evening, Jan. 8, the Assembly Hall at Vassar College was crowded with students and instructors for a concert given by the Kneisel Quartet—Franz Kneisel, first violin; Julius Rostgen, second violin; Louis Svecenski, viola, and Willem Wilke, violoncello.

Saturday evening, Jan. 9, the annual ice carnival was held on the college lake. The moon was beclouded, but four huge bonfires gave light as well as heat, and Japanese lanterns were strung entirely around the lake. A large American flag floated over the center. The girls were dressed in white linen skirts and white sweaters, and over their shoulders they wore scarfs of their class colors—the seniors white, juniors red, sophomores green, freshmen yellow, and the committee purple.

The grand march, in which only fairly good skaters were allowed made a wonderfully pretty sight—about 300 girls all in white coming down the center of the dimly-lighted lake with even strokes to the time of the music—first in twos, then fours, then eights and so on.

Afterward the skaters hurried to find their partners for the "first skate"—many calling it the first dance in spite of themselves. During the evening Chinese lines were formed by the different classes who cheered and sang their class songs. The skating lasted until the band struck up "Home Sweet Home."

### MAY BUY CHURCH.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Citizens and taxpayers of South Bend are anxiously awaiting the commissioners' action regarding the purchase of the First M. E. Church property, corner of Main and Jefferson streets for \$85,000, to complete Court House square.

### GENERAL MILLS COMING HOME.

LONDON — Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, who has been spending the fall in Egypt and on the continent, has left Southampton for home on the Minnehaha.

## MACLAURIN GUEST AT TECH DINNER

The Annual Banquet Will Be the First Occasion He Will Have to Address M. I. T. Graduates and Students.

The annual dinner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which will be held in Horticultural Hall on Thursday evening, will be one of the largest dinner parties in Boston this winter. From present indications fully 500 graduates of Technology will be present. It will be the first opportunity given the alumni of the institute to welcome the new president, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin.

The other speakers of the evening, besides Dr. Maclaurin, will be Gov. Eben S. Draper, Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, acting president of Technology, and Prof. Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

### SENATE HONORED BY FAIRBANKS

WASHINGTON — The Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks gave a reception Monday evening in honor of the Senate. One thousand guests attended.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry were the dinner guests for whom Representative Denby of Michigan and his sister, Mrs. Gilbert Wilkes, entertained Monday evening.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Luke E. Wright were hosts Monday evening at a theater party and supper following.

The Danish Minister and Countess von Moltke were the dinner guests Monday evening of former Senator and Mrs. John R. Henderson.

Mrs. Roosevelt will give a reception, with dancing, on Friday next. On Friday, Jan. 22, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a dinner.

## TUFTS STUDENTS TO FORM A CLUB

Students of Tufts College have taken steps toward the organization of a non-fraternity club, and fully 100 of them turned out for the first preliminary meeting, held in Curtis Hall Monday evening. Dean Anthony of the engineering school, Professor Rockwell and Mr. Tuck, 1909, were appointed a committee on organization.

Another committee was entrusted with obtaining a temporary club house, either on Bromfield or Pearson roads, and the following officers were elected to serve until a permanent organization can be effected: Treasurer, Professor Rockwell; assistant treasurer, T. F. Cummings, 1910; corresponding secretary, F. W. Anderson, 1911; recording secretary, C. E. Williams, 1911.

### Foreign Briefs

LONDON — The United States and Canada have accepted the changes in the waterways treaty proposed by England.

CARTAGENA, Colombia — The steamer Trent of the Royal Mail steam packet line is aground on a reef outside the harbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE — The indemnity of £2,500,000 Turkish for Austria for Bosnia and Herzegovina probably will be accepted.

VALPARAISO, Chili — The West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania will arrive here Jan. 15 and remain five days.

LA VALLETTA, Malta — The American fleet of warships are expected to arrive here Thursday. The festivities arranged for are to be elaborate.

COLON — It is reported that the steamer Trent is aground in Cartagena, Colombia, harbor and that part of her cargo has been thrown overboard.

BUENOS AYRES — The Argentine legation in London has announced that they will receive tenders for the construction of war vessels.

ATHENS, Greece — The battleship Missouri arrived at Piraeus from Port Said and anchored close to the Greek battleship Hydra. The captain of the dimly-lighted lake with even strokes to the time of the music—first in twos, then fours, then eights and so on.

WANT TROLLEY LINE SOLD. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — The Knickerbocker Trust Company, for the bondholders, will make a motion before Justice Morschauser on Wednesday to have the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck trolley road sold at foreclosure sale.

### NEW CHEMICAL FOR THE WEIRS.

LACONIA, N. H. — Better fire protection is now assured at the popular summer resort, the Weirs, by the installing by the Laconia city government of a new chemical engine.

### DOCKS TO BE LECTURE SUBJECT.

Desmond Fitzgerald will address the Boston Society of Civil Engineers on the dock facilities of the seaport cities of Europe at Tremont Temple Wednesday evening. Mr. Fitzgerald will illustrate his talk with lantern slides made from his own photographs.

## EARLY DAY SOLONS ONCE RULED IN OLD MARKET BUILDING

Structure Undergoes Thorough Renovation But Outside Remains As It Was Originally Built.

### VALUED IN HISTORY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The interior of the "Old Market Building" on Market square, the home of the board of trade, has been renovated throughout. This structure is one of the old-time buildings now standing in the city and is jealously guarded by the lovers of history because of the historic lore connected with its surroundings.

Within the building was transacted, in the earlier days, the business of the city by our forefathers. Near the spot upon which the building stands occurred an event that demonstrated the sterling characters and qualities of the earlier settlers of a now popular and cosmopolitan city.

A tablet placed upon the building by the Daughters of the American Revolution bears the record of the historical event of the burning of the tea on March 2, 1775, that through the unjust taxation of the British government that then ruled the colony, incited the residents to perform the act in protestation of such unjust sovereignty.

The growth of the city demanded increased facilities for the transactions of its executive business. The contracted quarters of the old city building proved inadequate to meet the demands, and for many years has been vacated by the city and used for many purposes by private corporations for office use. In the earlier days of the city the ground floor and basement were utilized for the use of the distribution of the products of the farmers about the surrounding country. The building then performed the same service as a public market as that of Faneuil Hall market in Boston. The lower floors were partitioned off into stalls and were made the central point for city marketing by the residents throughout Providence.

This brought the "great bridge" near by into prominence as a trading point and established the cognomen of "Market square" to that vicinity. The increase of boats in farmers' trucks so congested the traffic by the hundreds of teams that congregated on the great bridge, necessitated a restriction be put upon making the bridge a trading point. Hence the trading teams were relegated to the Crawford street bridge and vicinity.

With the growth of the city the "Old Market Building" lost prestige as a central point for marketing. With the increased growth of the commercial importance of the city the institution of the board of trade became a factor of

### New England Briefs

WAKEFIELD — The rattan factory here has started on full time, after running short time for a year.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass. — Six men were caught and arrested for robbing weirs in the harbor here.

BROCKTON, Mass. — The board of aldermen has authorized the mayor to petition the Legislature for authority to issue \$100,000 in loans for the water department.

SALEM, Mass. — The members-elect of the school committee met Monday evening and organized with Horatio P. Pierpont president and Miss Martha O. Howes secretary.

CONCORD, N. H. — The Republicans of the Legislature will hold a caucus Wednesday, to name a candidate for United States senator in place of Jacob H. Gallinger, whose third term in office is nearing completion.

### FREE SHOP FOR BURNED OUT FIRM

STOUGHTON — The firm of Charles destroyed by fire, has been tendered the Strelton & Sons, whose factory was free use of the mill of French & Ward on Canton street, by the latter firm.

George Monk has also offered them the use of a large room in his block free of charge for their office work.

While the firm has not said definitely that it will rebuild that is the belief of many who have talked with the owners.

### NEW TEACHERS IN WEYMOUTH.

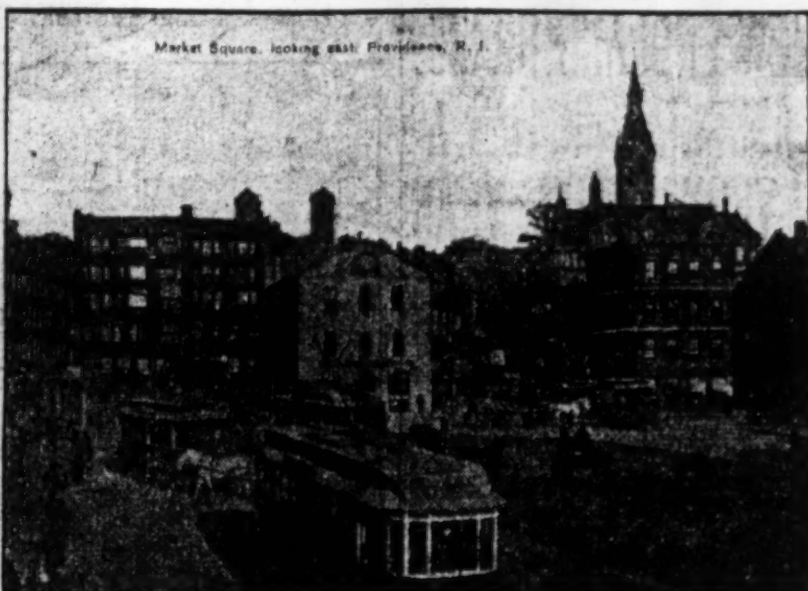
WEYMOUTH — The school committee has made public the following appointments: Miss Katherine McEnroe, principal of the Washington school, Miss Margaret Dodge of Medford, principal of the Jefferson school, Arthur S. Wills of Montpelier, Vt., submaster at the High School; Charles Jay, trustee officer.

The resignations of Mr. Tobien of the High school, Miss Grant, of the Washington school, and Miss Adams of the Lake street school were accepted.

### ASKS BIDS FOR SHOT TOWER.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has invited bids for the erection of a 10-story shot tower, which, with its equipment, is to cost approximately \$150,000.

## Providence Fights to Save Relic



MARKET SQUARE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. IN 1844, IN LOWER PICTURE, AND AT PRESENT TIME IN UPPER.

such importance as to demand quarters of some pretension. The lower floor of the "Old Market Building" became the home of the board of trade. For many years this has been the central point for the meeting of the business men of Providence for the advancement and growth of its commercial interests. The main floor was divided into two large rooms by a stairway and hall leading from the Market square entrance and also from College street.

A radical change has recently taken place on both the main floor of the building together with the basement. The stairway leading to the upper floors has been moved to the College street side of the building. This change does away with the entrance on the Market square side that formerly led to the upper floors. Now, with the removal of the hallway and stairs that occupied the center of the building, the entire floor space has been thrown into one large room for the use of the board of trade, entrance being effected from Market square to the main floor and from College street through the hallway on that side. A stairway leads directly to the basement from the main room. The basement has been renovated and partitioned off into office rooms. One of these has been set apart to be used by the members of the board of trade as a reading room.

The colonial effect dominates the entire change, the toning of the ceiling and walls being in keeping with the paneled ceiling. The recessed seats at each window around the entire large room space lends to the room an air of comfort that aids in making the place an inviting resort. Two large blackboards of immense proportions equipped with all the necessary conveniences for recording the day's doings in the commercial markets occupy the center of the room.

The office room which is divided by a fence rail from the main room, occupies the eastern part of the building. While the remodeling of the interior of the building, which included the upper room in the two stories above the board of trade, has made a radical change in the aspect of the place, the exterior of the building remains unchanged. With its plainness and lack of pretension to architectural adornment, the building stands out in bold relief as a type of the structures erected during the earliest days of Providence.

tioned off into office rooms. One of these has been set apart to be used by the members of the board of trade as a reading room.

The colonial effect dominates the entire change, the toning of the ceiling and walls being in keeping with the paneled ceiling. The recessed seats at each window around the entire large room space lends to the room an air of comfort that aids in making the place an inviting resort. Two large blackboards of immense proportions equipped with all the necessary conveniences for recording the day's doings in the commercial markets occupy the center of the room.

The office room which is divided by a fence rail from the main room, occupies the eastern part of the building. While the remodeling of the interior of the building, which included the upper room in the two stories above the board of trade, has made a radical change in the aspect of the place, the exterior of the building remains unchanged. With its plainness and lack of pretension to architectural adornment, the building stands out in bold relief as a type of the structures erected during the earliest days of Providence.

### LEASE CANTON MILL.

CANTON, Mass. — W. H. Harris, owner of Red mill No. 2 on Walnut street, has leased that property to the Bay State Last Company of Walpole.

### Domestic Briefs

WASHINGTON — The total Red Cross fund contributions for Italians amounted to \$670,000.

WASHINGTON — Congress is to mark the Lincoln anniversary with a \$5,000,000 monument in this city.

ITHACA, N. Y. — A tablet in honor of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell university, has been erected.

NEW YORK — The report that the President of Guatemala is in this city is officially denied.

DES MOINES, Ia. — There are on exhibition here lemons which weigh two pounds and are as large as musk melons.

NEW YORK — Jacob H. Schiff has given \$100,000 toward the Jewish polytechnical school now being built at Jerusalem.

WASHINGTON — The Senate has appropriated \$90,000 to be used in the purchase of the Sequoia grove of big trees in California.

NEW YORK — A new branch of the New York Public Library opposite Mt. Morris Park has been dedicated. The building cost \$100,000.

NEW YORK — The stock exchange Italian relief fund has reached \$50,000 and has been closed. The money will be entrusted to the Red Cross society.

ALBANY, N. Y. — The United Norwegian Societies of New York has been incorporated to encourage social intercourse among persons of Norwegian birth in this state.

LACONIA CHURCHES TO UNITE. LACONIA, N. H. — A movement is being made to unite the First Free Baptist church and the First Baptist church societies of this city. Committees have been appointed to perfect plans for their consolidation.

ROCHESTER CHURCHES MERGE. ROCHESTER, N. H. — The Unitarian Church Society has decided to merge with the Dover church. They have extended a call to the Rev. William C. Adams of Cambridge, Mass., who has been supplying the two churches the past four weeks.

## GRAIN DEALERS ELECT OFFICERS

New England Association Holds Annual Meeting at Chamber of Commerce and Feasts at Hotel Brunswick.

More than 100 members of the New England Grain Dealers Association met at the Hotel Brunswick Monday evening for the annual banquet, the final function of the annual meeting of the association held earlier in the day at the Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Hibbard delegated Alderman W. D. Cotton, Jr., to represent the city at the dinner. Other guests who occupied seats at the head table included the Hon. Charles O. Bailey, secretary of the gypsy moth commission; ex-Representative Robert Luce, Dr. Austin Peters, chief of the cattle bureau; George S. Smith of the Boston Merchants Association, C. H. Farnsworth, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce; Daniel G. Wing, William A. Blaney, James P. Gray and Dean K. W. Webster. President Frank A. Noyes introduced the speakers.

The officers elected were as follows: President, John W. Cox of Charles M. Cox Company, Boston; vice-president, R. A. Mackinnon of Griswold & Mackinnon, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; secretary, William D. Fulton of Boston; treasurer, Harry J. Wood of Boston; directors, Benjamin W. Brown of Concord, Mass.; Everett Crane of F. Crane & Son, Quincy; John D. Peck of Peck & Black, Providence, R. I.; Walter E. Smith of J. E. Soper & Co., Boston; Ernest E. Rogers of the Arnold Rudd Company, New London, Conn.; William L. Woodbury of C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., Boston; Newton Shultis of Mark Shultis, Boston; H. W. Chandler of Whitman Grain & Coal Company, W. L. Man, Mass.

## PASTOR DEPOSED; CHANGED BELIEF

CHICAGO — The Rev. Horace Westwood has been deposed on a charge of heresy without hearing from his assignment as pastor of the Edison Park Methodist Episcopal church. The action was taken by the district superintendent, after a conference with Bishop McDowell, who made formal complaint for the congregation. The pastor had tendered his resignation to take effect on Jan. 24, but the dismissal was made peremptory.

The Rev. Mr. Westwood admitted that he believed his teachings had come to include some things which the Bible did not intend they should include, but he denied he had ever given public utterance to his opinion. He is connected with Garrett Biblical Institute. Recently he received an offer of a scholarship from the Meadville, Penn., theological seminary, Unitarian, and tendered his resignation to accept it.

### WEYMOUTH BOARD GROWS.

WEYMOUTH — The board of trade committee on membership reports that the board is growing steadily and many matters relative to the welfare of the town are being investigated.

### CONTROLS CHINA'S FINANCES.

PEKIN — An edict just issued approves the measures inaugurated by which the department of finance is to organize and control the financial affairs of the various provinces.

## A FAMOUS ENGLISH EXPERT ON CANALS TALKS OF PANAMA

"Lock System a Peril and a Mistake," Says Sir Robert Perks, in a Friendly Criticism.

### GIVES HIS REASONS

PARIS — "The United States government can build the Panama Canal whether it is a lock canal or a canal of the sea level type, because it is rich, energetic and persevering, but I doubt its wisdom in pursuing the policy of a lock system." Thus spoke Sir Robert Perks Bart., M. P., one of the owners and directors of Messrs. Charles Walker & Co. Limited, London, at the Hotel Ritz, Paris, in an interview with the New York Herald correspondent.

Messrs. Charles Walker & Co. built the Manchester ship canal and the Severn tunnel, as well as many other similar monuments of mechanical engineering, and are now at work on a gigantic sea wall and quay at Rio de Janeiro. The firm is considered by many the most important contracting corporation in the world.

"Although I have not made a special study of conditions at Panama," continued Sir Robert, "my experience gives me the right to sound a warning as far as the work there is concerned—that is beware of the water formations and currents and the earthquakes to which the country is subject. All the masonry and machinery of a lock system might be destroyed by an earthquake or a volcanic disturbance in a few seconds."

"As regards water, all competent engineers know that it presents most serious obstacles. I have never seen the Gatun dam, but on general principles I would never counsel the erection of an earth dam except for temporary purposes. An example of the manner in which the presence of water must be taken into consideration is contained in the fact that the Severn tunnel would be disintegrated in short time unless the exterior pumps were kept in action continually."

"It is also easy to see that a sea level canal is cheaper to operate, as it does away with the personnel, construction and machinery of locks. The United States government has money and men and of course can build the canal regardless of expense, even if a late change of policy becomes necessary, but business pursuits that is not the right way to consider any project."

"That observation prompts me to say that, according to my experience, government work by government department means never is well done, never is quickly done and never is cheaply done. The average foreman and workman say to himself: 'Oh, hang it all! it is for the government.' He knows that the sooner he gets the work done the sooner he is out of a job. Hence the Uganda Railway, built by the British government, using soldiers for the purpose cost twice as much as the average work represented by the tenders made by contractors, and I could cite a dozen more cases of the same kind."

## C. F. Hovey & Co.

33 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

ALL OUR ODD LOTS OF

## Table Cloths and Napkins

We shall offer Wednesday and Thursday all our odd lots of standard-quality Table Cloths and Napkins. Some are slightly soiled or creased from handling, but for the most part they are clean, fresh goods and are

## DECIDED BARGAINS

NAPKINS			TABLE CLOTHS (2 Yards by 2½ Yards)			TABLE CLOTHS (2¼ Yards by 2¼ Yards)		
	Were per doz.	Now per doz.		Were. per doz.	Nov. per doz.		Were. per doz.	Nov. per doz.
5-8 size, 24 doz.	\$2.00	\$1.50	6 Cloths.....	\$3.75	\$3.00	2 Cloths.....	\$5.25	\$4.50
5-8 size, 19 doz.	\$4.25	\$2.75	5 Cloths.....	\$5.00	\$4.25	2 Cloths.....	\$5.50	\$4.50
5-8 size, 50 doz.	\$4.50	\$3.00	132 Cloths.....	\$7.00	\$4.75	2 Cloths.....	\$6.00	\$5.00
3-4 size, 162 doz.	\$5.75	\$3.00	14 Cloths.....	\$7.50	\$5.00	6 Cloths.....	\$6.25	\$5.50
3-4 size, 37 doz.	\$6.00	\$3.75	14 Cloths.....	\$8.00	\$5.50	3 Cloths.....	\$6.25	\$5.00
3-4 size, 16 doz.	\$6.00	\$4.75	3 Cloths.....	\$8.75	\$7.75	3 Cloths.....	\$8.00	\$6.50
3-4 size, 35 doz.	\$6.75	\$4.75	3 Cloths.....	\$9.75	\$8.00	9 Cloths.....	\$9.25	\$7.25
3-4 size, 38 doz.	\$7.00	\$4.75	4 Cloths.....	\$10.00	\$8.75	14 Cloths.....	\$10.00	\$8.25
3-4 size, 33 doz.	\$9.50	\$7.00	6 Cloths.....	\$15.00	\$13.00	2 Cloths.....	\$12.50	\$9.00
3-4 size, 12 doz.	\$9.75	\$7.00	(2 Yards by 3 Yards)			2 Cloths.....	\$13.00	\$10.00
3-4 size, 11 doz.	\$12.00	\$9.50	38 Cloths.....	\$3.50	\$2.75	3 Cloths.....	\$15.00	\$10.00
3-4 size, 13 doz.	\$12.00	\$10.00	48 Cloths.....	\$4.50	\$3.50	3 Cloths.....	\$15.00	\$13.25
3-4 size, 11 doz.	\$14.00	\$12.00	3 Cloths.....	\$5.25	\$4.25	(2¼ Yards by 3 Yards)		
3-4 size, 9 doz.	\$16.00	\$13.00	7 Cloths.....	\$6.00	\$5.00	5 Cloths, marked from \$8.00 each to \$6.50.		
3-4 size, 7 doz.	\$16.00	\$14.00	4 Cloths.....	\$9.00	\$6.00	(2½ Yards by 2½ Yards)		
3-4 size, 9 doz.	\$16.50	\$13.00	11 Cloths.....	\$8.50	\$5.75	8 Cloths.....	\$8.50	\$5.50
3-4 size, 4 doz.	\$22.25	\$16.00	2 Cloths.....	\$8.50	\$5.75	9 Cloths.....	\$8.00	\$6.75
3-4 size, 9 doz.	\$22.00	\$18.50	5 Cloths.....	\$9.50	\$6.00	18 Cloths.....	\$12.00	\$8.75
3-4 size, 6 doz.	\$24.00	\$19.00	2 Cloths.....	\$12.00	\$10.00	5 Cloths.....	\$12.75	\$8.75
			2 Cloths.....	\$15.00	\$12.00	28 Cloths.....	\$11.25	\$9.00
			2 Cloths.....	\$17.00	\$13.00	6 Cloths.....	\$13.50	\$12.00
						2 Cloths.....	\$16.50	\$11.50
						2 Cloths.....	\$16.00	\$12.00
						2 Cloths.....	\$17.75	\$12.50
						4 Cloths.....	\$18.00	\$14.50
						2 Cloths.....	\$22.00	\$14.75
						5 Cloths.....	\$10.50	\$15.75
						(2½ Yards by 3 Yards)		
						5 Cloths.....	\$6.00	\$4.75
						2 Cloths.....	\$8.75	\$7.00
						2 Cloths.....	\$13.50	\$10.00
						2 Cloths.....	\$17.50	\$14.50
						2 Cloths.....	\$16.00	\$12.50



## U. S.-CANADA PACT ON WATERWAYS IS SIGNED AT CAPITAL

Root and Bryce, After Many Delays, Put Names to the Treaty That Aims to Settle All Boundary Disputes.

### BOARD IS APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—Long, patient work, which on some features extended over years, was consummated by Secretary of State Root and Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain, who signed a treaty Monday night for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada. The signatures were attached to the instrument at the home of Secretary Root at 8 o'clock.

This is the agreement which has been popularly alluded to as the "Waterways treaty," but its scope is broader than that designation implies, because it contemplates a disposition of everything in the nature of differences between the two countries, and machinery for questions which may arise along certain lines in the future. Provision is made for a joint high commission to be made permanent in character.

The final draft and printing of the treaty was not finished until late, almost at the last moment, a whole page having to be reprinted because of a slight alteration in the text.

Dependent upon the final ratification of the treaty by the United States and Great Britain rests the settlement of numerous complex questions connected with the water boundaries along the northern border, which have been the source of more or less friction. Included in these are regulations as to the use of the waters of the Great Lakes, with the secondary, but none the less important, question of the diversion of the waters on these boundaries, including Niagara Falls, which involve the amount of water to be taken out for power purposes; the navigation of the St. John's river between Maine and New Brunswick, and the use of the Milk river in the Northwest.

To some extent the operations of the treaty will supersede the work of the international waterways commission, made up of representatives of the United States and Canada, whose duty includes, among other things, the ascertainment and reestablishment of that portion of the international boundary between the United States and Canada passing through the Great Lakes system. That feature of its work, however, will be continued by the waterways commission until it is completed, its other functions gradually being absorbed by the joint high commission to be appointed in accordance with the treaty.

It is the unofficial understanding that the contracting powers have agreed upon a certain line of principles which are to guide the commission in its work, leaving to them the interpretation of those principles as applicable to the questions that may require settlement immediately and for those which arise from time to time. This takes from the joint high commission any functions of a treaty-making body, and confines its duties simply to that of determining to what extent the principles already laid down shall be applicable to any particular case.

The treaty is regarded as of great importance, and the hope is expressed that its effective operation will result in permanently putting an end to the differences between the United States and its neighbor on the north.

### WATERWAYS MONEY BILL PUT OFF

WASHINGTON—The committee on rivers and harbors met today but postponed until Saturday consideration of the question whether there shall be an appropriation bill this year. A majority favor a bill, but the House leaders argue that the treasury could not stand the drain and that it is now too late in the session to draw up a bill.

### SPECIAL AGENTS MULTIPLY FAST

WASHINGTON—Representative Tawney says that the resolution introduced in the House by him providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the inspection methods of the government does not contemplate an inquiry into the operations of the secret service.

His desire is to arrive at the facts concerning the appointment of special agents and inspectors aside from the secret service bureau. He points out the fact that while in 1896 only 166 such employees were carried on the roll at a cost of \$1,300,000, by 1907 the number had grown to 3000 and the expense to the government of \$9,000,000.

### INVENT ELECTRIC BLOCK SYSTEM

WASHINGTON—Q. T. Howard and W. M. Stark of Muscatine, Iowa, are about to claim a patent on an electrical block system device that, it is said, threatens to revolutionize methods now in use.

It is the cheapest by far ever produced. It is declared railroads can be equipped with it for \$50 per block. The system is said to be unfailing. It will stop one of two trains whenever two get into the same block, making a collision impossible. The interstate commission's block signal board, which has long been investigating such devices, is greatly interested in this one.

## EMPLOYEES LIKE NEW STYLE CARS

New York Conductors, As Well As the Public, Delighted With Pay-As-You-Enter Type Now Used.

NEW YORK—"Ten times as easy work for the conductor," was the comment of a Third avenue railroad conductor on the new fare-in-the-box pay-as-you-enter cars which were put in operation yesterday on Third avenue by Frederick W. Whitridge, the receiver.

The conductor, who stands in a little cage on the rear platform, has no need to enter the car, nor does he touch the fares. His entire work, outside of stopping and starting the car, is to make change and see that every passenger drops his or her nickel into the fare box. Passengers wishing transfers must get them from the conductor at the time of depositing the fares in the box.

There is a fare box on each end of the car. When not in use it is pushed up to the roof, out of the way. Inside each box is a safe into which the money drops. The key to these safes is kept in the company's office. The fare boxes are not emptied at the end of each round trip, but only when the car comes in at the close of its day's run. Thus anywhere from \$200 to \$300 will accumulate in the two fare boxes on each car during a busy day.

## TWO BATTLESHIPS INSTEAD OF FOUR ON NAVY PROGRAM

House Committee Also Cuts Newberry's Estimate for Destroyers in Half, Appropriating \$29,000,000 in All.

WASHINGTON—Two new battleships instead of the four asked for by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf were agreed upon by the House committee on naval affairs.

The estimate for destroyers was cut in half, the navy department asking for 10. An ammunition ship, a repair ship and two mine-laying ships, estimated for by the navy department, were refused by the committee. The estimates for the three cruisers and the four submarines were agreed to, except that the committee added one sub-surface boat.

While it was estimated last year that the two battleships of 20,000 tons displacement would cost \$10,000,000 each, the members of the committee have been led by navy department officials to believe that it will probably be possible to construct the big 28,000-ton ships proposed now at a less cost than that estimated for the smaller vessels a year ago.

"Competition among the shipyards accounts for the fact," said Secretary Newberry.

The secretary estimated that the cost of each of the new ships would be about \$9,500,000, but the members of the committee anticipate that the cost will be \$10,000,000 before they are completed. If the committee heeds the advice of Secretary Newberry neither of the big battleships will be constructed at a navy yard.

"I do not consider it advisable," said the secretary, "to construct large vessels or battleships in navy yards, except at rare intervals and under peculiar conditions. My belief is that our navy yards should be maintained for the repair, maintenance and efficiency of the fleet. We have enough to keep our plants busy with the repair of ships."

### Returning Battleships Coming Here for Repairs

Tentative orders have been received at the Boston navy yard indicating that the battleships Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey and Vermont will come here after their trip around the world. Extensive repairs will then be needed.

The other vessels of the fleet will be distributed among the navy yards as follows for repairs: to Portsmouth, N.H., the Wisconsin, Maine and New Hampshire; to New York, the Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio and Nebraska; to League Island, Philadelphia, the Georgia, Kearsarge and Kansas; to Norfolk, the Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota and Virginia.

The Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky are to go in reserve.

### MASSACHUSETTS MAN SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—In executive session of the Senate, a large number of nominations were confirmed, among them being the following:

William Phillips of Massachusetts to be third assistant secretary of state.

Huntington Wilson of Illinois to be minister to the Argentine republic.

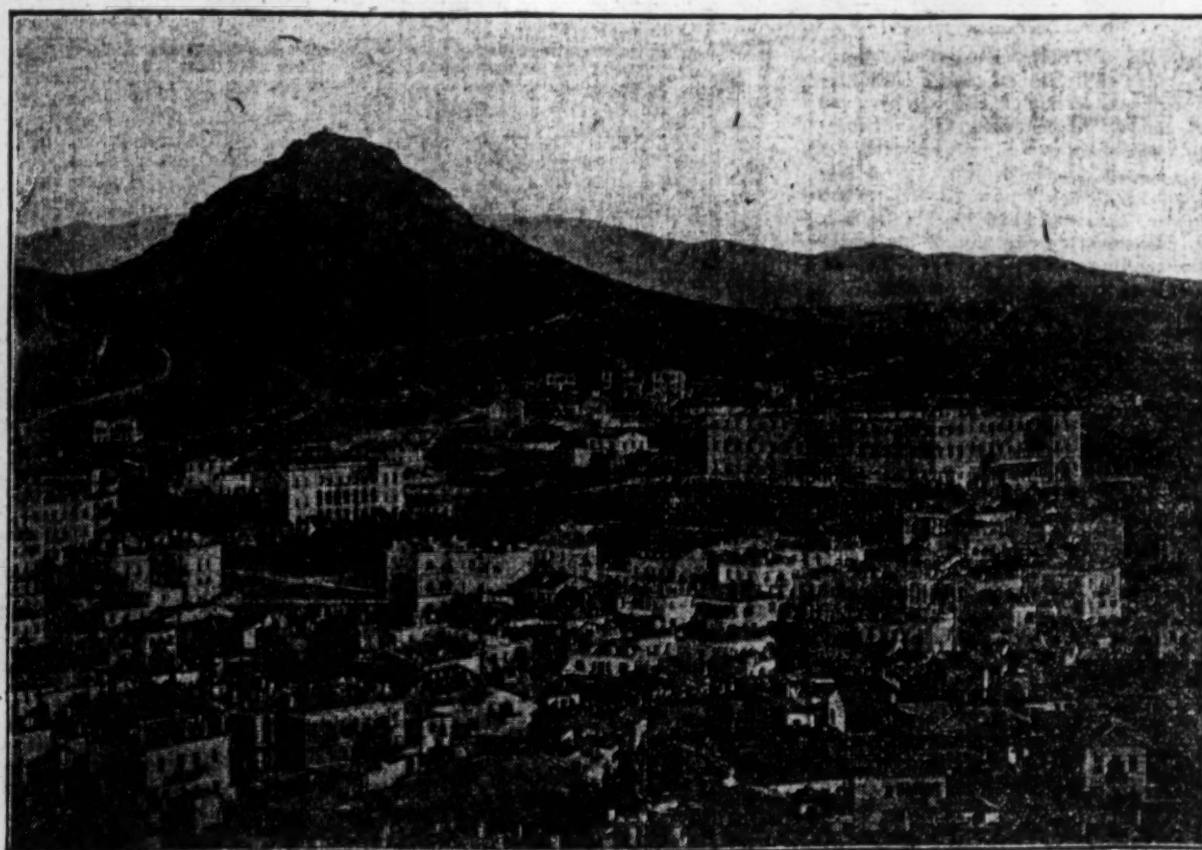
Spencer F. Eddy of Illinois to be minister to Roumania and Serbia and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

Horace G. Knowles of Delaware, to be minister to Nicaragua.

### CASINO TO BE ENLARGED.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Work will be begun on an addition to Sherry's Casino this week which will make it feasible for the public portion to remain open possibly for the whole year. The plans call for alterations and additions to cost \$10,000.

## American Sailors Soon to Visit Athens



Battleships Which Touch the Classic Shores Will View the Acropolis and Many Relics of Ancient Greece.

### HILL CROWNS CITY

Greek Capital Contains Both New and Old in Proximity and Contrasts Are Often Very Striking.

ATHENS—The American sailors who enter the harbor of the Piraeus, the port of Athens, will be conscious of having seen far more imposing shores in the course of their circumnavigation, but none which could match this bay for that subtle grandeur which comes from great historical associations.

Looking toward Athens they will be impressed with a hill dominating the olive grove that stretches far away to the mountains in the background. That hill is crowned with the ruins of the masterpiece of all ages, the Acropolis. Connecting Athens with its ancient port were the celebrated walls 40 stadia in length which were destroyed by the Spartans, rebuilt and finally broken up by Sulla.

To the left are the straits of Salamis, world-famed for the defeat of the Persian hosts; a beautiful road with a view of the whole bay leads to the ferry for the opposite shore, from whose hills a magnificent view opens on Eleusis, Ambrakia, the naval arsenal, the Piraeus and Athens.

Modern Athens counts something over 700,000 inhabitants. Its wonderful ruins



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF ATHENS AND THE PIRAEUS.

The upper picture, of Athens, shows the modern city with the hill of the Lycabettus in the distance. The lower picture is the city's port.

of the Acropolis, the Stadi, the theater of Dionysius, Areopagus of classic times, the arch of Hadrian, the sto of Hadrian, the wall of Valerian of Roman times, and the Church of the Apostles and half a dozen others of the Byzantine period present an odd contrast to the exceedingly solar lines on which the modern city was laid out by the German architect of the first King of the Hellenes, the Bavarian Otto.

The center for visitors is Palace square; the palace dates from the Bavarian time and its gardens are very attractive. In its immediate neighborhood is the finest church in Athens, St. Nicodemus, which, however, belongs to the Russians.

From Palace square the University boulevard leads by the academy, the university and the German Archaeological Institute. The Academy was completed in 1882; statues of Socrates and Plato, Apollo and Athena adorn its front. The University was founded in 1837 by King Otto and is frequented by nearly 3000 students.

The four faculties, divinity, law, letters and medicine, are taught by 55 professors and 84 fellows. It has a fine library, zoological and geological museum, botanical gardens, etc.

Stadium street, also from Palace square, leads past the chamber of deputies, the polytechnic institute and the magnificent national museum containing the celebrated Schliemann collection. Taking the car for Ambelokipi, the French, British and American schools are reached. The American school for classic studies was founded in 1882 and its members have conducted important excavations at Plataea, Eretria, Argos, Corinth, Sparta and elsewhere.

The old oriental quarter still survives on the north side of the Acropolis, where the native Greeks live and trade, in tortuous streets and picturesque houses characteristic of the Levant. The public employees and others attracted to the capital from all over Greece and beyond live in the modern European quarter with its up-to-date buildings.

## SECRET BOOKS SAID TO SHOW REBATING BY BIG BEEF FIRMS

Companies Refused to Give Them Up Until District-Attorney Threatened Jail—Transactions Said to Have Been Disguised as "Damage Claims"—Railroads Help Government.

WASHINGTON—Officials of the interstate commerce commission do not hesitate to say that they expect some very important developments as a result of the cases being prosecuted in Chicago by United States District-Attorney Sims. These cases will disclose violations of the Hepburn rate law in the giving and taking of secret rebates between the beef packers and the railroads centering at Chicago. For several weeks now a grand jury has been hearing evidence.

Most of the witnesses subpoenaed have been officers and employees of the Nelson Morris Packing Company, though it is understood on good authority that the Armour, the Swift and the Cudahy companies are more or less involved. The penalties provided by the Hepburn law for giving and taking secret rebates include both fines and jail sentences.

The evidence now being presented to the Chicago grand jury was worked up by the criminal prosecution division of the interstate commerce commission. In general it is said that it will disclose the existence of a duplicate set of books and accounts kept by the Chicago packers.

In addition to the open and public books which were submitted to the inspection of James R. Garfield, when he was commissioner of corporations, and which were the basis of his report on the packing industry, it is discovered by the government's agents that the packers have for a long time kept a system of secret books. In these were kept a full account of the transactions which resulted in violations or evasions of the law through the receipt of secret rebates. Many devices were used to cover the

## STOESSEL ASKS CZAR FOR PARDON

ST. PETERSBURG—General Stoessel, tried by court-martial because of his surrender of Port Arthur and whose sentence was commuted to 10 years' imprisonment by the czar, has applied for pardon or further commutation of his sentence. Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who is serving 10 years for surrendering to the Japanese in the sea of Japan, also applied for a pardon. No action has been taken as yet.

## HOUSTON ADOPTS SIMPLE SPELLING

Schools Make a Beginning Also With Manual Training, Domestic and Kindergarten Departments.

HOUSTON, Tex.—The teachers in the Houston public schools have all been equipped with the list of 300 words, recommended by the simplified spelling board, and the simpler form is recommended.

Houston is doing work also in the manual training and domestic departments of the public schools.

As the available funds were insufficient to equip every school in the city with these departments, working centers were formed; one school having the equipment put in, and classes being so arranged that the pupils of two other schools could go over for their industrial training. Thus none of the pupils are deprived of the available advantages.

It was hoped by the citizens that the kindergarten could be introduced this year, but lack of funds deterred the trustees. However, the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Allen school continues its successful experiment of last year, paying a kindergarten to teach in that school, the trustees allotting a vacant room and furnishing it.

## OFFICIAL DINNER MAY BE REFORMED BY MISTRESS TAFT

She Will Invite Diplomats to the White House in Small Numbers and Make Functions Enjoyable.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Taft expects to make several improvements in the White House. One is likely to be the abolition of the unwieldy official dinner party. Mrs. Roosevelt, possibly because she is bent on outshining herself in this, her last season in Washington as the wife of a President, has failed to achieve reform in that respect.

The diplomatic dinner to be given on Thursday next will be attended by almost 100 persons, and therefore will be as little enjoyable as such affairs have been in the past.

Mrs. Taft, it is prophesied, will divide that affair into two or three dinners, so that it will not be necessary to invite the entire diplomatic corps for any one of them.

It is possible only ambassadors will be bidden to one banquet, ministers to another, and that no man above the rank of chargé d'affaires will be asked to the third. Or, it may be the diplomats representing the countries especially friendly to one another will be grouped.

There are other ways in which the division may be made. In any event, it is predicted with a great deal of positiveness Mrs. Taft will not let the practice remain in its present state.

This is to be a busy week for the Roosevelts. They will be the guests of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer on Tuesday. Their own dinner for the diplomatic corps on Thursday is the only other big formal affair for which they are engaged, but the remainder of the week is filled by informal engagements.

As it is, with the Marine band of 60 pieces thundering away and the hum of many voices as well as the rustle of many gowns, enjoyable conversation is impossible, and so is rational enjoyment of the musical numbers. The chatter spoils the melodies and the music spoils the chats.

## CHURCHES TO AID POORER CLASSES IN NEW YORK CITY

Presbytery Proposes the Establishment of One Thousand Industrial Parishes and Work Among Jews.

### HELP FOR WORKERS

NEW YORK—It was proposed, at a meeting of the New York Presbytery Monday, to provide for every one of the 1000 Protestant churches in Manhattan an "industrial parish"; to establish a center for work among the Jews; to increase effort among the immigrants; to start a missionary movement below 20th street, and to make the 14th Street Church a demonstration center. The plans were presented by the Rev. Charles Stelzle, representative of the National Board of Home Missions.

Stelzle explained there are 1000 large shops or factories with which to form "industrial parishes." He said it would be the endeavor to have a church attend to the welfare of employees of shops or factories near the church, but, as it would be impossible to have all of the churches near their "industrial parishes," those at a distance could make up in zeal what they lacked in geographical advantages. The churches will begin by holding services in the business places, but after religious enthusiasm has been aroused efforts will be made to get the men to attend church.

"In view of the commission of the last General Assembly to the board of home missions to begin a national work among the Jews of the United States, and in view of the fact that there are more Jews on Manhattan island than live in all the rest of the country," said Stelzle, "the board of home missions suggests that a center for Jewish work be maintained in the heart of the Jewish district in lower New York, which shall be under the immediate supervision of the department of immigration."

The plans for immigration centers call for the transformation into such places of several churches of diminishing effectiveness in lower Manhattan. Portable buildings will be put up in the Bronx and tents will be used in summer.

"The New York churches have been challenged repeatedly by the statement that within recent years 80 Protestant churches have moved out of the district below Twentieth street, while nearly half a million persons moved in," said Stelzle. "The churches which have moved uptown have been unable to carry on the work adequately because many of the men of wealth have moved to the suburbs and larger areas in Manhattan have been taken up by the working men. The board of home missions offers to undertake the maintenance of the Fourteenth Street Church as a demonstration center. We propose to raise \$10,000 a year, independent of present funds, for this enterprise for a term of five years."

The plan will require \$46,000 annually, of which the Jewish work will receive \$5000 and \$25,000 go for labor among the immigrants. The Rev. Mr. Stelzle said the church and the working man are not in touch, and as a former machinist, he knows it is not wholly the working man's fault. He thinks "the preachers get away from the people by college and seminary training," but he believes his plans will result in a great revival of interest in religious affairs among the laboring men. The proposals were referred to a committee of the Presbytery.

### CANTON SHOP ON FULL TIME.

CANTON—The Electric Goods Manufacturing Company has started on full time, after a brief shut-down for stock taking.

## Our 58th Birthday Sale

Continues All Day Wednesday

THE 951 LOTS

(Details of which were given in the papers of Monday evening and Tuesday morning)

Are Still Practically Intact

We consider the values in this sale the best we have ever offered in our fifty-eight years of business life

Jordan Marsh Company



## SHOWS HOW BOSTON TOWN HOUSE RULED EARLY COMMUNITY

Colonel Benton Publishes a History Depicting the Important Part Played by Famous Building.

### WRITES WITH CARE

Col. Josiah H. Benton has taken the time from a busy life to compile an interesting history of the original town house of Boston, where for more than half a century centered the official life of the town and colony.

It was put to various uses to the early community, being a place of making as well as of publishing the laws, the depository of the archives of the colony and town, a public library and a place of worship.

The information which Colonel Benton has gathered represents a large amount of painstaking historical work, and has been published recently in a book. This history is likewise an illuminating portrayal of conditions during the early colonial period. In his introduction the author says:

"No building in America has a history more interesting or instructive to the student of free government than the Boston town house. Within its wooden walls American independence was born. It was the cradle of representative government in the new world, and a separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers was developed by the contests waged in and about it.

"Here freedom of religious worship was first recognized in Massachusetts, and freedom of speech and of the press, though at first denied, finally prevailed. The Boston Town House was the seat of government of the colony under the original colony charter, from 1630 to 1684; of the government of the 'province of New England' under the royal authority, from 1684 until 1689; of the government by the people, under the name of the 'Council of Safety and Conservation of the Peace,' from 1689 until the establishment of the 'Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England,' under the royal charter of 1691, and then under this charter until 1711.

"The accomplished Bellingham, the bigoted Endicott, the passionate Plims, the brave and popular Leverett, the wise and conservative Bradstreet, the tyrannical Andrews, the amiable Bellomont and the crafty and selfish Dudley, all sat as Governors in the council chamber of the town house.

"The town house was for more than half a century the center of the public affairs of the town and of the colony. The laws of the colony were there published, and the regulations of the town were there posted. Distances were measured from it, and those liable to military duty were summoned to assemble at it.

"Public meetings of humiliation and prayer and festivities were held in it. It was illuminated and decorated for victories, and darkened and draped for defeat. It was here that royal proclamations were read, and here the people met to protest against the tyranny of the royal governors and the oppression of the crown.

"The meeting house was used for official meetings of town and colony until a bequest of 300 pounds by Capt. Robert Keyne, the first commander of the Ancients, made the erection of a building a possibility. The first steps were taken shortly afterwards, and subscription papers were circulated to raise funds. Those who could not contribute money made contributions in material and labor. The market place was selected as the most favorable location (the old state house stands on the site today of the first town house) and in 1658 the General Court aided the enterprise.

"The author records the growth of sentiment for representative government that grew up about the old Town House, the sentiment which culminated in the Revolution, and concludes:

"Of all that was material in the life of the Town House nothing now remains; but the results of what was done in and about the Town House remain. The lesson which the story of the Boston Town House teaches is that while material things pass away, moral and spiritual things remain and that only that righteousness which exalteth a nation is the safety and security of a sound and enduring state."

**SMITH COLLEGE NOTES.**  
NORTHAMPTON—Miss Gertrude Damon of the music department of Smith College, assisted by Mr. Moog at the piano, was the soloist at the 5 o'clock recital in Music Hall on Friday.

At the open meeting of the Cief Club on Saturday evening a program of 19 original compositions was presented by the members of the club. A cantabile for the violin, found among the music of Gertrude Bent, the president of the senior class, and composed by her, was played as a tribute to her memory.

At a special meeting of the senior class held Saturday afternoon, Harriet Byers of Buffalo was elected president to succeed Miss Bent. Grace Johnson of Boston was elected vice-president and Eunice Remington of Watertown, N. Y., was elected chairman of dramatics. Sarah Hackett of Newtonville was elected business manager of dramatics in Miss Remington's place.

**BRAINTREE POLITICS BOOM.**  
BRAINTREE—Politics seems to be the topic of interest here and several candidates have been named for the different town offices.

## ASTOR BUYS ANNE BOLEYN'S HOME

American Millionaire, Expatriated, Restores Ancient Glory of Hever Castle Near London Town.

WASHINGTON—Although he has several splendid country seats in England, William Waldorf Astor has recently purchased another within an hour's ride by automobile from London.

It is known as Hever Castle and possesses supreme historic interest, because it was the home of Anne Boleyn or Bullen, the second wife of King Henry VIII. of England, and the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

Hever Castle is situated 30 miles south of London in the center of the hop district of Kent county, and the least beautiful part of that section of England. Mr. Astor purchased it from a Captain Sibrigh of the British army for \$800,000, it is said.

Ever since the property came into his hands the castle has been filled with the most skillful craftsmen, who have been paid exceptional wages, in the work of completely restoring the ancient building.

Altogether Hever Castle is probably as complete and perfect as any human habitation has ever been, although Mr. Astor has never occupied it, and no one has lived there since its splendor was restored. That also puzzles the neighbors, who do not think it quite right for the American millionaire to spend so much money upon a place that he does not need and does not take more interest in.

## MASSACHUSETTS PINE AND OAK SHILLINGS ARE TO BE SOLD

New York Collector of Coins Will Sell Treasures at Auction—New England Furnishes Many Rarities.

An important and valuable collection of coins and paper money, the property of a former New York collector, will be disposed of at auction in the Collectors' Club, West Twenty-sixth street, next week. Among other rarities in the collection are the following:

A New England shilling, an oak-tree shilling, and three pine-shillings, all of the year 1652; a pine-tree Massachusetts, 1652; three pence and two oak-tree twopence; a Rosa Americana penny and farthing of 1722; a Baltimore, 1790, Standish Barry threepence; a pewter "Fugate" dollar, 1787, "Currency" variety, uncirculated; a Kentucky halfpenny, 1791, edge lettered; a United States eagle, 1795, Liberty head; a half eagle of the same year and a quarter eagle of 1796; a proof gold dollar of 1855; A. C. Bechtler, North Carolina five-dollar gold piece, record price for this coin is \$785; \$5 and \$2.50 Mormon 1849 gold pieces; silver dollars of 1795, flowing hair, 1798 13 stars, 1802 perfect date and uncirculated, the 1838 Gobrecht type, 1839 similar type, brilliant proof; 1851 and 1852; half dollars of 1807, head to left, 1815 and 1818; quarter dollars of 1796, 1818 over 1815, and half dimes of 1794 and 1796 struck over 1795, the figure 5 showing plainly under the 6, says the New York Times.

Among the United States pattern coins are the following rarities: Gold dollar of 1836, cap surrounded by rays; a copper-nickel cent, obverse head of Liberty; "Confederate States of America, 1861," reverse in wreath, "1 cent"; 10-cent silver, 1862; the Barber silver proof dollar of 1878, the identical piece presented to its former owner by John Sherman, with the remark, "Very few were struck, and it is quite rare"; an 1879 \$4, or stella, undraped head of Liberty, reverse within a star, inscribed "One Stella, 400 cents," proof in gold and a steel-colored cent of 1821, said to have cost \$24.50 more than 30 years ago.

There are also rare gold pieces of Julius Caesar B. C. 40, Augustus B. C. 25, Marcus Aurelius A. D. 121 and Philip the Bond of France, 1270-88 A. D. and rare foreign silver pieces of Aquitaine, one penny, Richard the Lion Hearted; Ferdinand and Elenora, double date; Leopold, Archduke thaler, 1843, relating to siege of Vienna; Brunswick and Lunenburg 1600, four thalers; Augustus Coronation, 1600, one and a half thalers; Edward VI. crown and half crown, 1652; Elizabeth, 1601, crown and half crown; Charles I. crown, 1644; Commonwealth, 1653, crown; Cromwell, 1658, crown, half crown and shilling; Charles II. crown, half crown and shilling, and William and Mary, crown, half crown and shilling.

There are also rare gold pieces of Julius Caesar B. C. 40, Augustus B. C. 25, Marcus Aurelius A. D. 121 and Philip the Bond of France, 1270-88 A. D. and rare foreign silver pieces of Aquitaine, one penny, Richard the Lion Hearted; Ferdinand and Elenora, double date; Leopold, Archduke thaler, 1843, relating to siege of Vienna; Brunswick and Lunenburg 1600, four thalers; Augustus Coronation, 1600, one and a half thalers; Edward VI. crown and half crown, 1652; Elizabeth, 1601, crown and half crown; Charles I. crown, 1644; Commonwealth, 1653, crown; Cromwell, 1658, crown, half crown and shilling; Charles II. crown, half crown and shilling, and William and Mary, crown, half crown and shilling.

### SMITH COLLEGE NOTES.

NORTHAMPTON—Miss Gertrude Damon of the music department of Smith College, assisted by Mr. Moog at the piano, was the soloist at the 5 o'clock recital in Music Hall on Friday.

At the open meeting of the Cief Club on Saturday evening a program of 19 original compositions was presented by the members of the club. A cantabile for the violin, found among the music of Gertrude Bent, the president of the senior class, and composed by her, was played as a tribute to her memory.

At a special meeting of the senior class held Saturday afternoon, Harriet Byers of Buffalo was elected president to succeed Miss Bent. Grace Johnson of Boston was elected vice-president and Eunice Remington of Watertown, N. Y., was elected chairman of dramatics. Sarah Hackett of Newtonville was elected business manager of dramatics in Miss Remington's place.

**BRAINTREE POLITICS BOOM.**  
BRAINTREE—Politics seems to be the topic of interest here and several candidates have been named for the different town offices.

## News of the Playhouses

CLYDE FITCH, who has developed his skill in so many different phases of humor, ranging from his first comedy of manners, "Beau Brummel," which he wrote for and with the late Richard Mansfield, down to his latest comedy, "Girls," now playing at the Majestic Theater, which is his fiftieth one, has something to say of his methods of making the public laugh with and not at him in his various comedies.

"There is always a beginning and an ending to a comedy," says Mr. Fitch. "Each in its way represents the author's most heroic struggle to be funny. A joke must have a point to it, and the sharper the point in a well-contrived comic scene the more serious has been the labor of it all. Humor has had its pinafore days, and I fancy they are quite over. The clown in the circus is still a dear old knockabout reminiscence of a bygone period in our early growth. We still go to the circus because it has the truest influence in the psychology of humor.

"Comic writing is a serious business when you realize that the American audience, though the most appreciative, is the most exacting audience for the realism of its humor in the world. The jokes must be new. There is no sentimental regard for the jokes of one's ancestors in America. Then, again, the jokes must not be repeated.

"Once is enough for one joke in an evening, for Americans. The comedy situations must be plausible before they can be funny, because, while burlesque is almost a natural element of American humor, it does not belong to the legitimate comedy that is presented in first-class theaters. Modern laugh-makers who have the gift of interpreting clever lines can no longer rely upon the grimacing of these past days of pinafore humor. Comedy in America today has grown up to be a big, spontaneous, daring presence in the theater, bordering upon fun as a pretext only for a lesson in morals to the masses.

"The vaudeville stage, emerging with surprising precocity into the dignity of occasionally delicate effect in lines of character, still contributes the largest share of hearty laughs to the vast audiences of women tremendously bored with the subtleties they aspire to but do not understand.

"Polite comedy, with its tea-cup appeal to the undramatic, sensitive audiences who pride themselves upon mannerly humor, upon the smiles that one feels rather than sees, has not yet reached its own in America. Wit is a thing that either reaches the heart, or stimulates the mental attributes of its object, but humor is a broad slap on the back, or a nudge in the ribs, that causes an indescribable sensation of pleasure and amusement.

"Our idea of comedy has kept pace with the rapidity of progress in American knowledge of world-wide sense of humor. It has banished certain types and antiquated jokes forever. The fat German, the vacuous Englishman, the excitable Frenchman have all modified their stage destinies to meet the facts that are established in the minds of the American people. The authors, in order to make audiences laugh, are facing the necessity of writing comedies that are natural, rather than strained exaggerations of burlesque humor."

### PLAYS NOW HERE.

"Girls," a piece built by Mr. Fitch for laughing purposes only, is in its last week at the Majestic theatre. The three girls are played by Miss Florence Reed, Miss Amy Ricard and Miss Ruth Maycliffe. The latter is an ingenue newly come to the stage, who has attracted so much favorable attention that it is said she is to be starred. Miss Ricard romps through her part and Miss Reed plays her role so sincerely and steadily that the auditor is forced to believe in the character she enacts, although her part is in play that is after all rather broad fare. Charles Cherry appears very likable indeed in a thin character. Miss Sears arouses the loudest laughter with her presentation of the sentimental lady who elocutes. "Girls" was written only to arouse laughter,—"laughter without thought." The play displays at the utmost Clyde Fitch's skill for seizing the petty annoyances of everyday life and the little foibles of people and putting them into a play to the constant amusement of his audiences.

John Drew began his final week in "Jack Straw" Monday night at the Holis Street Theater. The play is the first example to be seen by Bostonians of the work of a new English playwright, W. Somerset Maugham. Mr. Maugham has revealed himself to be a skilful contriver of very light but amusing comedies. "Jack Straw" gives Mr. Drew scope for his peculiar comic powers, and his scenes with the finished Miss Coghlan prove a very good entertainment. Miss Boland's part requires only that she look pretty, and she does that very well indeed. The cast as a whole is the best seen here for some time, containing as it does such names as Miss Adelaide Prince, Miss Grace Henderson, Edgar L. Davenport and Edwin Nicander.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro will stay through this week and next at the Colonial Theater in "Polly of the Circus." Her personal charm and considerable ability, combined with the novelty of a view of life in a circus, do much to make up for the conventionality of the play. The second scene of the first act is by far the best the play has to offer, although the scene in Act II in which Polly begs the minister not to send her away is very well done.

Behind the scenes of the circus, too, is a well-managed incident. The play is proving itself very good entertainment, and the large audiences at the Colonial would seem to prove that it is principally entertainment that most people seek in the theater. The company is excellent. Frank Daniels is in his last week at the Park Theater in "Hook of Holland." This musical piece will next Saturday



ROBERT EDESON.

"Type and representative of the young American," is the title that has been applied to Robert Edeson. It is evidently Mr. Edeson's ambition to appear only in sturdy young American parts, and this governs his choice of plays. Ever since his early days after being graduated by that great training school for actors, the old Boston Museum, Mr. Edeson has been associated with the acting of such parts, although the role that brought him into prominence and led the way for his promotion to his present position was that of Gavin Dishart, which he played in support of Miss Maude Adams in "The Little Minister." Later he appeared as the young soldier in "Arizona." His first venture as a star was in "Soldiers of Fortune," a Richard

Harding Davis story that was dramatized by Augustus Thomas. This play did Mr. Edeson good service in New York and on the road. After experimenting with two other plays that were only moderately interesting, Mr. Edeson appeared in his greatest success, "Strongheart." This play is still fresh in the memory of most theatergoers, as he appeared in it throughout the United States, Canada, and in London. Last year he appeared with moderate success in "Classmates," by William De-Mille, the author of "Strongheart." This year's vehicle is George Broadhurst's "The Call of the North." It will be noticed that all of Mr. Edeson's plays were written by American authors. That is a part of Mr. Edeson's design.

have been here for eight weeks, a considerable run for any attraction in Boston. The length of Mr. Daniels' stay would appear to prove that theatergoers have found him amusing and his company and the play pleasing. Mr. Daniels has a good foil in Mr. Danforth. Miss Christie MacDonald sings sweetly and conducts herself prettily. The others, too, work hard to amuse.

The long run of 41 performances of "The Circus Girl" at the Castle Square Theater, which number will be reached next Saturday night, proves that it is pleasing the patrons of that house, which usually presents a new attraction each Monday. Mr. Craig has surprised his friends by attempting to sing and dance in this piece. Mary Young renews her early success in the same play, and Mr. Friebus has shown that he is possessed of an excellent baritone voice. The Possum Hunt Club will continue to meet nightly and at matinees at the Globe Theater through this week and next under the auspices of Lew Dockstader, and discuss ludicrous solutions of Panama Canal problems and the funniest way of reaching the North Pole. Mr. Dockstader has added several local verses to his topical song, "Welcome to Our City." Neil O'Brien and Al Jolson are able assistant funmakers among the Dockstader company of 70 minstrels.

### VAUDEVILLE.

ORPHEUM—Harry Lauder, a remarkable singer of Scottish character songs; Quaker City Quartet; Wilton Brothers, comic gymnasts; Ed. Foster and his dog, Mike; Adamini and Taylor, musicians; Miss Maud Morris, comedienne; Smilin' and Kessner in a sketch; Mlle. Louise's trained monkeys.

KEITH'S—Harry Davenport, Miss Phyllis Rankin, and a company of 25 in an operetta; Ryan-Richfield Company in a Will Cressay play; Smith and Campbell, conversationalists; Kremka Brothers, comic acrobats; the Brittons, dancers; Miss Lisle Leigh and Company in a comedy; Fred Sosman, singer; El Cota, xylophone player.

BOSTON—Tyrolean singers for another week, Punch and Judy, lectures with stereopticon views, moving pictures.

### INTERESTING PLAYS ON TOUR.

The sections correspond to the government divisions of time. This list will be varied each Tuesday.

PACIFIC—"Rip Van Winkle," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Great Divide," "Shore Acres," "Our American Cousin."

WESTERN—"The Boys of Company B," "The Thief," "The Woman's Hour," "Under Two Flags," "The County Chairman," "Under the Greenwood Tree."

CENTRAL—"The Shepherd King," "Just Out of College," "The Right of Way," "A Doll's House," "When Knights Were Bold."

EASTERN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "The Traveling Salesman," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Via Wireless," "The Old Homestead."

### PLAYS COMING TO BOSTON.

Miss Fanny Ward in the new Jerome K. Jerome comedy, "The New Lady Ban-

## ELECTRIC LINE CARRIES FREIGHT

New Oregon Line Is Building Stations—Half-Hourly Service Is Promised by the Chief Engineer.

Plans have been completed for the large car shops and car barns and freight depot for the United Railways (electric) at its freight and passenger terminals on the old Exposition grounds, while plans are now being prepared for the passenger depot at these terminals, as well as for the 11 others that will be built at the different stations on the line between Portland and Forest Grove, says the Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

Chief Engineer L. B. Wickersham said that 20 miles of the 27 between Portland and Forest Grove are already completed or under construction.

"We shall give a regular half-hour service to commence with, and more frequent service as business demands it. We shall start in with three combination passenger-smoker and baggage cars of the standard Pullman type. They are 57 feet in length over all, and are of the multiple-unit-control type.

"It has been arranged with the car builders to deliver the freight equipment from time to time as we shall need it. The orders can be filled on very short notice. The freight cars will be of the standard type used on steam railroads."

## CHELSEA'S TAX NEEDS OUTLINED

Alton T. Briggs of the Chelsea board of control, addressed the Men's Club of the Central Congregational Church of Chelsea in the Y. M. C. A. headquarters Monday evening. He spoke on the financial outlook for Chelsea, and said that if the Legislature gives the relief provided for in two bills already introduced, the board will be able to keep the tax rate down in spite of the losses suffered by the conflagration of last year.

One of the bills would exempt the city from the limit of \$12 per thousand for taxation for municipal purposes, and the other would permit refunding certain special loans aggregating \$100,000 and falling due within three years. He expected the real property valuation of the city to reach \$30,000,000 within a few years, as against \$22,000,000 at the time of the fire.

## Viennese Orchestra Restaurant, 5th Floor HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Washington and Essex Sts., Boston, Mass. Building Fireproof Throughout

IMPORTERS WHOLESALESALES RETAILERS  
Offices in Constantinople We Make a Specialty of Oriental Rugs

**\$62,500 Worth of Oriental Rugs**

Within the next ten days previous to stock taking we are determined to reduce the amount of merchandise in this department by one-half, and in order to do this we have taken the most direct method, which is to practically cut the price of each rug in two.

This Will Make our Before Stock-Taking Sale the Largest in Our History  
The methods pursued with reference to the carpet and rug stocks are not those which are used by ordinary dealers who will retain a rug or carpet for one, two or even five years, until the specified price is obtained. Not so here. Oriental rugs and carpets have to be sold within the same limited time as any other merchandise in the store regardless of their artistic merit.

**214 ROYAL SHIRVANS**—These are from the Caucasian mountain districts, and are different in every detail from the Mossoul, the detail of the design being carried out more perfectly. Lot 1—\$22.00 quality. Lot 2—\$25.00 & \$30.00 quality. Each. Lot 3—\$45.00 & \$50.00 quality. Each.

**\$14.75 \$18.50 \$28.00**

**16 Bales of Royal Kurdish Mossouls**—This make and weave is practically always in good taste, rich effective colors and neutral tones, 3½ feet to 4 feet wide and 6 feet to 7½ feet long; a rug which will add tone to any room not possible by the ordinary rug. Regular value \$28.00 to \$35.00 apiece. Your choice of this lot **\$17.85**

**35 Royal Soumacs or Old-Fashioned Kashmirs**—Character of the designs are very Oriental in appearance. We have always sold these rugs at from \$85.00 to \$125.00. Your choice, each. **\$68.00**

**Royal Kazaks**—About 45 in the lot, bold geometrical designs; these have been in stock over 3½ months, not a rug in the lot that is not worth **\$30 and \$42.50** at least from \$45 to \$60 each. Our price **\$30 and \$42.50**

**About 62 East India or Calcutta Druggets**—These are very unusual designs, and the general public are not familiar with the wearing quality of same; our Oriental rug buyer purchased a number of these a year ago, and they have just arrived. Size 9x12. Value **\$32.50** \$45.00. Our price, each **\$32.50**

Henry Siegel Co.—Third Floor.

## Exchange Trust Company

We welcome new accounts—the amount is not a consideration—and we assure you of every courtesy and accommodation consistent with safe banking principles. Out-of-town merchants and individual depositors are invited to acquaint themselves with our facilities and means of accommodation.

## A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE BANK

Interest allowed from date of opening your account.  
Special rate of interest allowed for Trust Funds.  
Privileges of banking rooms extended to all depositors.

**33 State Street Boston**  
Calendar for 1909 ready.



## MILITIA'S ANNUAL INSPECTION SOON BY ARMY OFFICERS

U. S. Detail Will Begin Complete Examination of the Massachusetts Land Forces Within a Week.

Within a day or two the National Guard of Massachusetts will receive from Adj. Gen. William H. Brigham final orders relative to the annual inspection by regular army officers. The inspection is to begin Jan. 18.

The officers are Maj. John Bigelow, U. S. A., retired, at present on duty with the Governor's staff; Maj. Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Corps, U. S. A., of Boston; Maj. Henry C. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, of Boston; Maj. Elmer F. Taggart, 24th Infantry, of Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Maj. L. S. Faison, 24th Infantry, of Madison barracks, N. Y.; Capt. John Haines, 11th Cavalry, and Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cavalry, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Capt. Tienann N. Horn, Field Artillery Corps, of Fort Myer, Va., and Capt. Lewis Bennett, Coast Artillery Corps, of Fort Banks.

Col. William C. Capelle, assistant adjutant-general, is well pleased with the detail, as the officers are higher in rank than those who have previously performed this duty.

The general order soon to be issued will contain the following information relative to the time, places of inspection and inspecting officers.

Major Bigelow on Jan. 25 will inspect Governor Draper's staff, the adjutant-general's department, the quartermaster's department and the medical department.

On Jan. 26 the inspector-general's department, the judge advocate-general's department, the subsistence department and ordnance department.

Jan. 27 the pay department and corps of engineers.

Jan. 18, headquarters, first brigade; Jan. 19, the ambulance company section, medical department and headquarters, second brigade.

Jan. 28, first corps of cadets in Boston; Jan. 29, second corps of cadets in Salem.

He will inspect the following commands of the fifth regiment of infantry: Headquarters and company B, in Boston, Jan. 18; company A, Charlestown, Jan. 19; company C, Newton, Jan. 20; company D, Plymouth, Jan. 21; company E, Melford, Jan. 22.

Captain Haines, accompanied by Maj. Frank T. Hitchcock, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect as follows: Headquarters, first squadron cavalry and troop B, in Boston, Jan. 22; troop A, Jan. 20; troop D, Jan. 21, and the following companies of the fifth infantry: Company F, Waltham, Jan. 25; company G, Woburn, Jan. 26; company H, Charlestown, Jan. 27; company I, Attleboro, Jan. 28; company K, Hingham, Jan. 29; company L, Malden, Feb. 1; company M, Hudson, Feb. 2.

Captain Horn, accompanied by Maj. Howard L. Rogers, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect as follows: Headquarters, field artillery and Battery C at Lawrence, Jan. 25; Battery A, Boston, Jan. 26; Battery B, Worcester, Jan. 27.

Major Davis, accompanied by Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect the coast artillery as follows: Headquarters and 1st and 7th companies, Boston, Jan. 18; 3d, 8th and 11th companies, Boston, Jan. 19; 4th company, New Bedford, Jan. 20; 9th company, Taunton, Jan. 21; 10th company, Brockton, Jan. 22; 12th company, Fall River, Jan. 25; 5th company, Chelsea, Jan. 26; 6th company, Cambridge, Jan. 27.

Major Fechet, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Barrell, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect the second regiment of infantry as follows: Headquarters and companies B, G and K, Springfield, Jan. 18; company D, Holyoke, Jan. 19; company I, Northampton, Jan. 20; company F, Pittsfield, Jan. 21; companies A, C and H, Worcester, Jan. 22; company E, Orange, Jan. 25; company L, Greenfield, Jan. 26; company M, Adams, Jan. 27.

Maj. Faison, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Roger Wolcott, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect the sixth regiment of infantry as follows: Headquarters, Cos. B and D, Fitchburg, Jan. 18; Co. A, Wakefield, Jan. 19; Cos. C, G and K, Lowell, Jan. 20; Co. E, South Framingham, Jan. 21; Co. F, Marlboro, Jan. 22; Co. H, Stoneham, Jan. 23; Co. I, Concord, Jan. 26; Co. L, Boston, Jan. 27; Co. M, Milford, Jan. 28.

Captain Marshall, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Jesse F. Stevens, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect the eighth regiment of infantry as follows: Headquarters, Cos. C and E, Cambridge, Jan. 18; Co. A, Cambridge, Jan. 19; Co. B, Everett, Jan. 20; Co. D and I, Lynn, Jan. 21; Co. L, and field music, Lawrence, Jan. 22; Co. F, Haverhill, Jan. 25; Co. G, Gloucester, Jan. 26; Co. H, Salem, Jan. 27; Cos. K and M, Somerville, Jan. 28.

Captain Bennett, accompanied by Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Bailey, I. G. M. V. M., will inspect the ninth regiment of infantry as follows: Headquarters, Cos. A, C and D, Boston, Jan. 18; Cos. B, E, H and I, Boston, Jan. 19; Co. F, Lawrence, Jan. 20; Co. M, Lowell, Jan. 21; Co. G, Worcester, Jan. 22; Co. K, Clinton, Jan. 25; Co. L, Natick, Jan. 26.

With the exception of the inspections at the State House the formations will be held at 8 p. m. Those at the State House will be in the afternoon.

The troops will be paraded in dress uniforms, light marching order, without leggins. Haversacks and canteens will be worn. The military property will be suitably arranged for rapid inspection.

## ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANKS

Shawmut of Boston Increases Its Officers by Choosing Four Business Men As New Members—Few Changes.

Today is annual meeting day for a number of the Boston national banks. Results of the elections of directors are given as follows:

Commercial—Ivers W. Adams, William O. Blaney, Charles F. Cutler, Edward Hobart, Benjamin N. Johnson, Benjamin B. Perkins, Arthur W. Pope, Edmund Reardon, Nathaniel J. Rust, John Shepard, Arthur H. Soden.

New England—J. Herbert Sawyer, Charles W. Jones, Francis Henry Appleton, Roland W. Toppin, Henry Parkman, Edwin S. Webster, Arthur T. Bradlee and S. W. Holmes.

Eliot—J. H. White, David N. Skillings, J. H. Proctor, Frederick C. McDuffee, William R. Dupes, Leverett S. Tuckerman, Harry B. Sprague, Harry L. Burrage, Edwin H. Abbott, Edwin F. Atkins, F. Lophor Ames and F. W. Estabrook.

People's—Timothy Smith, W. S. Leland, F. O. White, George F. Child, A. J. Foster, Lee M. Friedman, J. J. Phelan and Walter Shaw.

Shawmut—An amendment was passed enlarging the board of directors to 32 members. All the places were filled at this election and four new names appear. Jacob F. Brown of Adams & Co., Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., Albert Stone, retired, and William H. Wellington of Wellington, Sears & Co.

The list follows: Oliver Ames, Frank B. Bemis, Jacob F. Brown, Timothy E. Byrnes, Charles F. Choate, Jr., Michael P. Clough, Charles K. Cobb, Harold J. Coolidge, Francis A. Foster, William A. Gaston, Edwin Farnham Greene, Daniel B. Hallet, Charles Hayden, Henry L. Higginson, Henry S. Howe, Charles A. Locke, Frederick S. Moseley, Harold Murdoch, Joseph B. Russell, Francis B. Sears, William S. Spaulding, James P. Stearns, Albert Stone, Charles A. Vialle, Frank G. Webster, C. Minot Weld, William H. Wellington, George W. Wells, Jeremiah Williams, Moses Williams, Robert Winsor, Alfred S. Woodworth.

Merchants'—T. Jefferson Coolidge, Howard Stockton, Nathaniel Thayer, Francis L. Higginson, Charles W. Amory, Arthur B. Silsbee and George P. Gardner. Mr. Silsbee is slated to be elected president at the directors' organization meeting.

Boylston—One new director was elected, Edward C. Mills of the E. C. Mills Leather Company. The list follows: Henry A. Belcher, Harry W. Cummer, Edwin B. Holmes, James A. Houston, Charles C. Hoyt, J. Nelson Parker, Marcell N. Smith, Edward A. Church and Edward C. Mills.

Old Boston—H. G. Curtis, Arthur Amory, Louis Curtis, L. N. Fenno, Howard Stockton, Robert A. Boit, M. U. Adams, C. F. Adams, 2d, Ingersoll Bowditch, Edmund D. Codman.

Metropolitan—Clinton Viles, Alfred D. Hoyt, David M. Anthony, Increase E. Noyes, Charles H. Breck, Charles H. Adams, William G. Shillaber, Melvyn Larrabee, Walter H. Roberts, Frank W. Croker, Arthur W. Haines.

Commerce—N. P. Halliwell, W. R. Driver, W. J. Ladd, William Endicott, Jr., Gordon Abbott, Samuel Carr, Thomas N. Perkins, Philip Stockton and N. Penrose Halliwell.

State—One new director was elected, Frederick A. Flather, treasurer of the Boot mills. The list follows: Frederic Amory, Allen Curtis, Lester Leland, Gordon Abbott, Richard H. Stearns, Jacob Rogers, George G. Davis, Alfred L. Ripley, Alfred D. Foster, Frank W. Stearns, Charles E. Cotting, Robert H. Stevenson, Jr., S. Parker Brems, Lewis P. Bartlett, Jr., and Frederick A. Flather.

Union—George Dexter, Nathaniel H. Emmons, Amory A. Lawrence, Theophilus Parsons, William Farnsworth, James R. Hooper, Francis W. Fabyan, Philip Dexter, Henry S. Grew, 2d, Philip Y. De Normandie, Ralph B. Williams, Stedman Buttrick.

Webster & Atlas—Walter Hunnewell, John W. Farwell, Thomas Motley, Joseph S. Bigelow, Francis A. Peters, Charles B. Barnes, Jr., John P. Lyman, William J. Ladd, B. Rodman Weld, John Reed, Alfred Bowditch, Amory Eld, Robert H. Gardiner, and William R. Cordingley.

Security—D. W. King, C. R. Batt, Joseph N. Damon, Virgil S. Pond and Frank W. Ferrin.

First Ward—S. N. Mayo, Geo. W. Moses, A. E. Cox, Wm. McKie, Fred McQuesten, and John E. Lynch.

Faneuil Hall—Charles E. Morrison, George W. Fiske, Henry D. Yerxa, J. C. F. Slayton, George H. Lawrence, J. Henry Fletcher, George S. Wright, Cyrus S. Haggood, Edward A. Rich, Robert W. Williamson, John L. Bates, Walter S. Glidden, Thomas G. Hiller and Edward McEllen.

Winthrop—W. R. Evans, Robert E. Herick, Charles H. Ramsey, A. Willis Small, George N. Smalley and Philip Stockton.

## TOM L. JOHNSON A FLAT DWELLER

CLEVELAND, O.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson has taken possession of a Euclid avenue flat, giving up his fine Euclid avenue mansion. He will live in a top floor suite costing \$135 a month in rental. It has nine rooms and two baths, with a garage in the rear.

The mayor will keep one of his three autos, as the garage will hold only one.

## Capital of Switzerland Is Quaintly Named

Beautiful Berne, Founded in Fourteenth Century in the Alps, Is Surrounded by Natural Splendor.

### NAME MEANS "BEAR"

THE city of Berne, the capital of Switzerland, was founded by Berthold von Zahringen in the 14th century and was built on a rocky height almost entirely surrounded by the river Aare. There is so much natural beauty and romance surrounding Berne that it makes it a city of great interest.

In the little republic of Switzerland the legend runs that Berthold was in a great dilemma to know what to name the new city and he decided it would be named for the first animal he met when hunting. One day he met some bears and promptly named it Berne and further states he brought some of the cubs home with him and put them in a pit. Berthold started a fund for their support and the money has accumulated to such an extent that the schools are built by the bear fund and many poor children have every reason to express gratitude to the bears for their liberal education.

The animals are conspicuous in every form in the city. Stone bears adorn the gates of Berne and one of the great sights is the bear pits. There the tourists buy carrots and bread from vendors near the pits.

The city of Berne was originally laid out by a henchman (Von Bubenber) of Berthold, and he saw the immense possibilities of the city and made it exactly double the size he was told and thus incurred the displeasure of the duke.

not like to be called a boy; he considers himself a man, and except for occasional outbursts of boyish fun he is in all respects a grown-up.

Elman has had no violin lessons for three years. He has learnt his repertoire by himself and he has nobody to coach him. Mr. Mayer gives Elman's teachers the credit of forming the young man's style and technique, but he says that he must agree with the Russian orchestral conductor, Safonoff, who says that Elman's wonderful gift is from heaven.

THE OPERA PROSPECT.

The financial welfare of the Boston Opera Company has been taken to heart by citizens of Boston in a way that shows they deem it one of the most important civic institutions ever established here. The new opera, so far as its funds are concerned, can be as safely launched as any new business that has good administrative ability behind it.

While the material side of the undertaking is being supported by men, its more sentimental purposes, as declared in the foundation of an opera school, are being enthusiastically championed by women. One of the first to encourage the school was Mrs. Otto H. Kahn of New York, who gave a scholarship of \$1000. Mrs. Bayard E. Thayer of Boston has given a like sum, Miss Lucy Lowell \$500. Yesterday still another scholarship of \$1000, the gift of Mrs. John E. Thayer, was announced.

The Boston Opera School is now prepared to take the new and necessary step in its career of starting a class in stage dancing. Scholarships are to be awarded to young women who wish to study for the profession of the ballet, but have not the means of paying their expenses at the school. Mrs. A. Muschietto, the wife of the stage manager of the Boston opera, has been appointed dancing teacher and is to be at the office of the Boston Opera Company, 252 Huntington avenue, every day this week from 10 o'clock until noon, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, to meet candidates who wish to apply for admission to the ballet class.

Any young women who accept the free instruction in dancing which the scholarships provide, will be expected, if they prove capable in their profession, to join the regular company of dancers who will be employed in the opera next season.

Much applause was given Heinrich Gebhard at the Klein concert in New York last Saturday for his playing of the fantasia on "Rigoletto" by Liszt. This piece appears last on the program of M. Gebhard's recital in Steinert hall next Monday afternoon.

Mischa Elman, a Russian Jew, was born in Tainoje, in the government of Kiev. His next birthday is Jan. 21, when he will be 18 years old. Mr. Elman does

last evening Mischa Elman, the violinist, arrived in Boston with his father and Mr. Daniel Mayer, his concert manager, and his accompanist. He left Boston 10 days ago, played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn, played in recital in Providence and in private twice in New York, and came back for his recital here today as fresh as if he had been off on a vacation.

Mr. Mayer, who is manager of the Albert Hall concerts in London, first met young Elman in March, 1905, and forecast for him a great future. Since Elman has been in Mr. Mayer's charge he has played more times in London than any other solo artist.

Reports of the various departments of Boston University, filed at the annual meeting Monday afternoon, showed a healthy growth during the first year in the new quarters on Boylston street. The theological school had an enrollment of 197 candidates, the largest in its history.

Winthrop—W. R. Evans, Robert E. Herick, Charles H. Ramsey, A. Willis Small, George N. Smalley and Philip Stockton.

## B. U. REPORTS SHOW GROWTH

REPORTS of the various departments of Boston University, filed at the annual meeting Monday afternoon, showed a healthy growth during the first year in the new quarters on Boylston street. The theological school had an enrollment of 197 candidates, the largest in its history.

## SENATORIAL TOGA FIGHT IS CLOSE

HARTFORD, Conn.—A disinterested politician would say that he does not know which of the two contestants for the senatorial toga of United States Senator Brandegee has the best chance to be chosen at the joint caucus this afternoon, the present incumbent or Representative E. J. Hill of Norwalk. All appearances are for a close fight.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN BERNE, SWITZERLAND. View shows National Palace erected on rugged banks of the river Aare, which is spanned by modern steel bridge.

but his views proved correct as the settlers poured into the new place and the wood grown inside the city limits was used for the building of the houses.

In the 15th century the building of the great cathedral was begun and not finished until centuries later.

All along the side of this building is a terrace from which a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps can be had and there is a statue of the founder of the city with a bear as his shield.

A fine view is here obtained of the marvelous glaciers and of the winding river Aare. In the center of the streets there is flowing water about two feet wide to be used for cleanliness. A writer says:

"It was on the evening of the Fourth of July that I first heard the magnificent organ of Berne being played. When we entered the door of the cathedral we were met by the sexton and were invited to be seated wherever we pleased. At first it seemed as if we were in total darkness, but gradually, as we grew accustomed to it, we could see

to walk up the middle aisle. The only light was at the keyboard of the organ and perfect silence reigned. Then the organ pealed forth in joyous tones and we sat entranced with its power of melody.

"Never shall I forget the description of a storm, the gentle patter of the raindrops, the low rustling of the leaves, the twittering of the birds telling each other to go home and prepare for a storm, the rain growing heavier from the gentle patter to the heavier downpour as it precedes the flashing lightning and crashing thunder with its great reverberations. You could hear it echo and re-echo through the hills and fade away in the most delicate diminuendo. So realistic had been the portrayal of the storm that we regretted we had not brought our umbrellas.

"After a few seconds 'The Star Spangled Banner' was played in compliment to the many Americans present, an air dear to the heart of all Americans but particularly when so far away from home."

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET.

COLONIAL, "Jack Straw."

MAJESTIC, "Polly of the Circus."

PARK, "Hook of Holland."

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

GLOBE, Dockstadter's Minstrels.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

TUESDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Violin recital, Mischa Elman.

THURSDAY.

Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Song recital, Stephen Townsend, assisted by Miss Laura Hawkins, pianist, and orchestra under G. Strube.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Twelfth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Twelfth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m.—"The Crusaders" and "Barbara Frietchie," People's Choral Union of Boston, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Second Chamber Concert, The Adamowski Trio, assisted by Miss Emma Buttrick Noyes, soprano.

WALTHAM JOINS BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts state board of trade held at the Hotel Vendome, this afternoon, the Waltham Business Men's Association was admitted to membership in the state board and its president, George A. Fiel, was elected a vice-president of the state board. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, after which matters referred to the various committees were discussed.

CAT AND POULTRY SHOW OPEN.

The 13th annual show of cats, poultry and pigeons, under the auspices of the Boston Poultry Association, opened this morning in Mechanics' building, and will continue for five days.

SONG RECITAL WEDNESDAY.

Miss Anita Davis and Mrs. Dorothy McTaggart Miller will give a song recital in Potter Hall, 177 Huntington avenue, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

## HARRIMAN HALTED COMPETITION, SAYS STUVESEN FISH

Deposed Head of the Illinois Central Testifies at U. S. Suit to Dissolve the Union Pacific Merger.

### SCHIFF A WITNESS

NEW YORK—Stuyvesant Fish, who was president of the Illinois Central railroad from 1871 until 1906, until ousted by E. H. Harriman, after a sensational fight; Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Edward T. Jeffery, George Gould's chief representative in the western railway field, were the chief witnesses in the suit of the government to dissolve the Union Pacific merger as a combination in restraint of trade. The hearing is being continued in the Custom House today.

Mr. Fish availed himself of the opportunity to take a fling at Mr. Harriman's great railroad consolidation, which he pictured as a competition-destroying organization.

All the testimony given Monday bore on the effect of the merger. Mr. Fish was strongly insistent that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were competitors of the strongest sort before the merger. After the merger, he declared, the roads west of the Missouri river were "a law unto themselves."

Mr. Jeffery declared that the merger had practically destroyed competition for Southern Pacific traffic to important western points so far as the Gould lines were concerned.

Jacob H. Schiff was examined by Charles A. Severance, the government's counsel, who obtained from the witness the statement that the purchase of the control of the Northern Pacific railroad for the Union Pacific in 1901 was made to control the situation as regards the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

WOMEN DECIDE CLUBHOUSE SALE

Officers were elected and a vote passed to offer for sale the property of the Woman's Clubhouse Corporation at the meeting of the corporation Monday.

The vote to sell the property on Huntington avenue known as the New Century building comes as a surprise. A business building does not appeal to the clubs which started the movement for the clubhouse.

The financial statement showed a surplus of \$915.14.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Harriette L. Reddmainn, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriette L. Reed, clerk; Mrs. Kate M. Thayer, and these officers, with Mrs. Emily J. Burbank, Mrs. Louisa Busell, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, Mrs. Abbie F. Copeland, Mrs. R. D. Cushing, Mrs. M. E. Dinmore, Mrs. H. A. Ford, Mrs. Charlotte Lawrence, Mrs. S. J. Parker, Mrs. Isabella A. Potter, Mrs. Fannie B. Pratt, Mrs. Emeline Sprague and Mrs. Ella C. Richards, directors.

REDUCTIONS FOR JANUARY ONLY

\$45 Suits

Or OVERCOATS for

\$35.00

A. H. MATZ & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS, 35 Huntington Avenue.

HALF YEARLY SALE OF Melzar Smith Co.'s Fine Haberdashery

Men's Shirts, Neckwear

Half Hose, Waistcoats

Pajamas, Etc.

at prices that will attract you

Sale Commences this "Tuesday" morning, January 12

MELZAR SMITH CO. 78 Boylston Street. Under Hotel Pelham.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF... Shirts, Now Ready

A. SULKA & Co.

Shirt Makers

34 West 34th Street New York City

ENGRAVED AND STAMPED STATIONERY

The time often spent in finding the paper, the designs, the workmanship desired can just as well be saved.

For if you cannot get it at 66 Franklin St., it cannot be had in Boston.

THORP & MARTIN CO



## Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser keeps your house spick and span from cellar to attic with very little help from you. Housewives have learned to avoid destructive caustic and acid cleansers, and to do all their cleaning with this natural, mechanical cleanser, which is absolutely free from the slightest trace of acid, caustic or alkali.

## Old Dutch Cleanser

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

This handy, all round cleanser takes the place of soap, soap-powder, scouring-bricks and metal-polishes, and does all their work in a better way. It takes all the hard work out of keeping things clean and saves housewives labor, time and money.

For cleaning marble and painted walls, scrubbing wood floors, wood-work and enameled tubs, scouring pots, kettles and pans and polishing glassware, cutlery and metal, there is nothing to equal it.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c (at All Grocers)

The Cudahy Packing Co. SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.







Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command; and it is astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes, when eagerly seized and faithfully used.—Channing.

## America and Ancient Rome

"How often were conversations such as those I heard in Boston on the influence exerted by foreign immigration upon the political and social life of the Union repeated between the Capitoline and the Esquiline hills for two centuries in the great houses of Rome, in the palaces of the most illustrious and most enlightened senators!" says Signor Ferrero in the New York World.

"Life teaches history and history teaches life. Oh, how often I have felt here in America the profound truth of this principle, by which all my work has been inspired!"

"Many persons have asked me, as if a little surprised, for what reason I have so often in my history made parallels with American things; but I realize now that I could have written a better history of Rome had I been able to study and to know more deeply this America, its political constitution, its social movement, its crises and its difficulties."

"I am now certain that through this tour I shall carry back to Europe a ripper experience as historian. So may I requite with my work this precious service which America is rendering to me, demonstrating to all the world that the study of ancient history, especially that of Roman history, may have for America the highest intellectual and practical importance, casting an intense light upon the life which America is living today in the full 20th century! Could I but do this it would be one of the highest satisfactions of my life and the grandest recompense I could aspire to for my work."

## New Aspect of Woman's Suffrage

"There is a big woman suffrage revival going on all over the world," says the Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "The suffragette movement in England has made itself felt all over the world. That this whole nation is interested was shown at the National Woman Suffrage Convention in Buffalo in October. It was the sixtieth anniversary of the first woman suffrage convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, and the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the association. The meeting was so large that we had to engage the biggest hall in Buffalo, and that would not contain the people. It was the most enthusiastic ever held in the history of the association."

At that meeting a league of 10,000 self-supporting women of New York joined us, and the National College Women's Suffrage League was formed, with fifteen states already organized.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published Every Afternoon, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as second class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, six months, \$3.00

Daily, one year, 5.00

In all other countries:

Daily, six months, 4.50

Daily, one year, 8.00

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found for sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor.

No attention will be paid to unsigned communications and no manuscript will be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

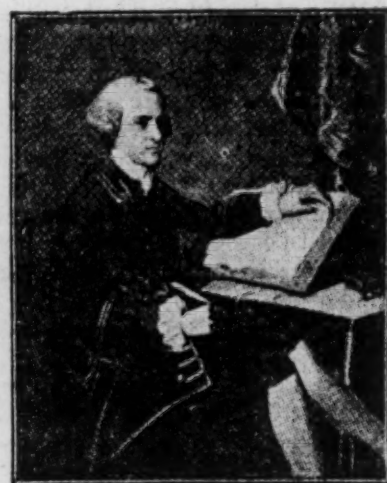
Owing to the limited space devoted to advertising in the National Edition of The Christian Science Monitor, reservations must be made one week in advance of day of issue.

Telephone ..... Back Bay 4330

Five Trunk Lines.

## Quaint Old Anthem Which Commemorated John Hancock

Manuscript Hymnal Preserved by a Descendant of Enoch Frye  
Revives Memories of Provincial Patriot and Leading Merchant.



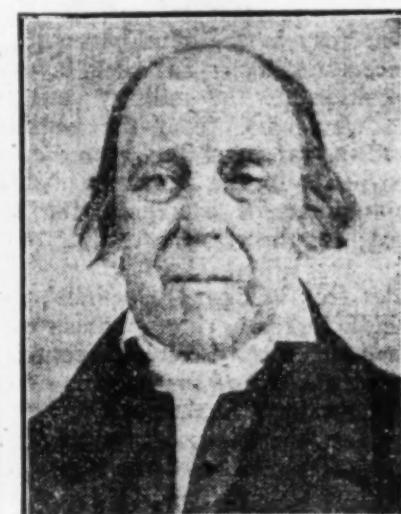
GEN. JOHN HANCOCK.

Leading merchant and patriot of Boston in provincial days, memorialized in Frye manuscript.



OLD HANCOCK MANSION.

Provincial patriot's residence stood on Beacon street, opposite Boston Common, just west of Hancock avenue, which bounds the present State House grounds.



ENOCH FRYE.

Compiler of old hymnal containing Hancock Memorial Anthem, sung Jan. 12, 1800.

A curio of bygone days in the form of a manuscript singing book, compiled and written by Enoch Frye (1775-1865) in his own hand, is in the possession of his grandson, Calvin A. Frye, secretary to Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy of Chestnut Hill, Mass. In this old book, whose leaves time has turned to gold and whose ink has changed with the pages until it is now scarcely legible and cannot be photographed, is an anthem composed by Dr. Rogerson commemorating the death of Gen. John Hancock.

Enoch Frye served as leader of the choir at South Parish Church, Andover, Mass., his native town, 30 consecutive years.

The compiler of the book thus introduces the anthem:

An Anthem in Memory of his Excellency John Hancock Esquire Governor of Massachusetts  
By Dr. Rogerson. Composed for the Funeral of the Deceased. . . . Copied off & Sung at the Parish in Andover January 12th 1800 in Concordance Second to General George Washington's Washington is no more. How are the Mighty Fallen.

E. FRYE.  
The lines of the quaint old anthem by Dr. Rogerson are in part as follows:

Know ye not that there is a great man  
Fall'n this day?

Yea I know it, he bowed, he fell, he  
bowed, he fell:  
The mighty is fall'n  
The mighty is fall'n.

Man being in honor abideth  
Not the number of his months are with  
thee—  
His body is buried in peace  
His memorial is blessed—  
Comfort ye, my People, saith your God  
Comfort ye, my People, saith your God.

Men shall call him blessed—  
His name shall be praised—  
His name shall be praised.

Weep not O Woman greatly beloved  
Weep not, Weep not, O Woman greatly  
beloved  
Weep not, for he shall live and his name  
shall endure forever, forever.

For I heard a voice from heaven,  
I heard a voice from heaven,  
Saying unto me, write from hence, write  
from hence  
Blessed are the dead  
Blessed are the dead  
Who die in the Lord

They go from Strength to Strength  
Every one of them in Zion appeareth  
before God.  
O Lord God of Hosts,  
Hear my prayer  
Give ear, O God of Jacob,  
Behold, O God, our shield  
And look upon the face of Thine anointed.  
For a day in Thy courts are better than a  
thousand.

I had rather be a doorkeeper in the  
House of my God,  
Than to dwell in the tents of Sin.  
Blessed are the souls who find a  
place  
Within the temple of Thy grace:  
There they behold Thy gentler  
Way, and seek Thy face.

There they behold Thy gentler way and  
seek Thy face  
Learn Thy praise and seek Thy face and  
learn Thy praise.

Cheerful they walk with growing strength  
Till all shall meet in Heaven at length.  
Till all before Thy face appear  
And join in nobler worship there—  
And join in nobler worship there.

Come, saints, adore Jehovah's name  
His loud Hosannas raise.  
Thro' all the world His works proclaim  
Thro' all the world His works proclaim  
And sound His glorious praise—  
His glorious praise.

This same anthem was sung for  
Washington and in place of the consolation  
lines beginning, "Weep not, Weep not,  
O Woman, greatly beloved," were  
used the words, "Weep not, O Nation  
Greatly bereaved." The words "weep  
not," etc., in the original, were ad-  
dressed to General Hancock's wife, Lady  
Hancock.

John Hancock, the leading merchant  
of Boston and the richest man in the  
province, was, among the colonists of  
revolutionary times, one of the most  
troublesome to England.

Born Jan. 12, 1737, in what is now  
known as Quincy, Mass., he was the son  
of a minister of the same name. At  
the age of seven he went to live with his  
grandfather in Lexington, Mass. All  
the advantages of an education were his,  
and he was of the Harvard class of 1754.  
After his education was finished he en-

tered into the mercantile business in his  
uncle Thomas' counting house. Here  
a grand opportunity was presented to  
him, for the business was large in those  
days, four ships being on constant run  
between England and Boston, and other  
things were in proportion.

But 10 years passed before the death  
of his uncle placed him in possession of  
his fortune at the age of 27, and he was  
called to take his position as a citizen  
and as a leader in society.

His first clash with the British gov-  
ernment was in 1768. One of his ships  
was seized for carrying goods contrary  
to the revenue law. As he was very  
popular with the people, they at once  
came to his assistance. They burned  
the collector's boat, and the houses of  
several of his adherents, and then held a  
jubilee. This incident had a large part  
in bringing on the crisis of the Revolu-

tion.  
He was the orator at several public  
meetings, and his speeches much offend-  
ed the English. At a Boston massacre  
memorial meeting, when the question of  
driving out the British arose, he said,  
"Burn Boston, and make John Hancock  
a beggar, if the public good requires it."  
This well shows the spirit of the man.

Another revolutionary event, the  
battle of Lexington, was occasioned by  
John Hancock, in part. The British

troops set out on that morning in April  
with the purpose of making prisoners  
of John Hancock and Samuel Adams  
who were then in Lexington. He es-  
caped and in his flight he was accompa-  
nied by his sweetheart Dorothy  
Quincy, whom in a few months he mar-  
ried.

When Governor Gage pardoned the  
offenders, Hancock was not included. His  
offense was so great as to deserve con-  
dign punishment. This action of Governor  
Gage but increased Hancock's popu-  
larity.

Samuel Adams, in speaking of his be-  
coming a selectman in Boston, said, "the  
town had done a wise thing; they had  
made that young man's fortune their  
own," and John Adams adds that the  
prophecy was literally fulfilled.

John Hancock took a prominent part  
in government, was the first signer of the  
Declaration of Independence and the  
first Governor of Massachusetts under  
the Constitution.

He entertained royally, and his gifts  
were magnificent. In his house, which  
stood where now stand the houses num-  
bered 29 and 30 Beacon street, overlook-  
ing Boston Common, he had as guests,  
D'EStaing, Lafayette, Washington and  
others. This famous house was torn  
down in 1863, to the great regret of  
many patriots.

You are distracted by what be-  
falls you from without? Take  
leisure then to learn some new  
good, and cease wandering aim-  
lessly about. Guard well against  
another form of distraction; for  
some fritter away their energies,  
wearying themselves with life,  
without a settled aim to which  
they may direct every desire and  
every thought.—Marcus Aurelius.

## Poppy and Puppy

BY KATE FORMAN.  
Said the Poppy to the Puppy,  
"Silly little thing,  
You have not my rosy ruffles.  
Nor my emerald ring.  
When your mouth is open, whining  
I can see your scarlet lining:  
Yet you're nothing after all  
But a little furry ball."  
Oh, the Poppy was so haughty  
And the Puppy was so naughty.

Said the Puppy to the Poppy—  
And he barked with glee—  
"You have one long foot to stand on,  
I have four, you see.  
I can run about the garden,  
Just like this—I beg your pardon!"  
So he seized the flower gay,  
Snapped her off and ran away.  
Oh, the Poppy was so haughty  
And the Puppy was so naughty.  
[Copyright reserved.]

## Good Representation Abroad

The course of lectures at the Sorbonne,  
Paris, inaugurated four years ago by  
Prof. Barrett Wendell, who was followed  
by Professors George Santayana, Archi-  
bald Cary Coolidge and M. G. P. Baker,  
all of Harvard University, is now being  
delivered by Dr. Henry van Dyke, con-  
tinuing until about the 15th of March.  
Dr. van Dyke has chosen as his subject  
"The Spirit of America: and Some of  
Its Expressions in Literature, Education  
and Social Effort." Among the titles of  
the individual lectures are "The Soul of  
a People," "Fair Play and Democracy,"  
"Common Order and Social Cooperation,"  
and to these are added a large number  
of lectures on individual authors, be-  
ginning with Irving and ending with  
the American poets of the day.

That man is great, and he alone,  
Who serves a greatness not his own,  
For neither praise nor self;  
Content to know and be unknown,  
Whole in himself.  
—Owen Meredith (Lord Lytton).

## When Mary Anderson Was a Child.

Very different was the child life  
of Mary Anderson to that of her own chil-  
dren. Miss Amelia Miller of Louisville  
vividly recalled it in a recent talk.

"We used to play together, about 10  
of us," says Miss Miller, "in the neigh-  
borhood of Jefferson street, between  
Hancock and Clay. One of our number  
was Mary Anderson, and she was one  
of my playmates for a long time before  
her mother married Dr. Griffin. The An-  
dersons lived in East Jefferson street,  
Louisville.

"She was exceedingly tall and un-  
promising in appearance for the queenly  
and classic beauty she developed later.  
She would often recite in such a tragic,  
earnest way that she frightened us, and  
frequently the rest of us would fly away  
in terror.

"Not content with recitations on the  
front steps, Mary organized a company  
of her own composed of her companions.  
The performances were given in the cel-  
lar of 636 Jefferson street, the house oc-  
cupied for many years by the family of  
Samuel Sulzer. The price of admission  
was, I think, 20 pins. Doubtless the first  
audiences Mary ever played to were those

## PUBLIC WASTE ON HIGHWAYS

That the best of macadam roads often  
get in bad condition and thereby differ  
from England's good roads is the criti-  
cism frequently offered. An editorial  
writer of the New York Engineering  
News recently declared that the reason  
our roads are no better is that we do  
not take proper care of them after they  
are built. We spend large sums of  
money on new roads and then allow  
them to take care of themselves. The  
writer states that in England a new road  
receives intelligent attention from the  
moment it is built. Extensive repairs  
are never needed because it is constantly  
maintained in good condition.

## An Amusing Experiment

Put a coin on a table's edge, with half  
the coin's edge overlapping. Move three  
yards away and close one eye; now ad-  
vance and try to knock it off with one  
finger, keeping the one eye shut all the  
time.

## Important Points Covered

"I suppose you have asked that titled  
suitor about his pedigree."  
"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "We were  
both too tactful to let anything happen.  
He gave me a book on genealogy that  
covers his case, and I presented him with  
a marked copy of a commercial agency's  
report."—Washington Star.

## The Individual and His Talent

Each man has his own vocation. The  
talent is the call. There is one direction  
in which all space is open to him. He has  
faculties silently inviting him thither to  
endless exertion. He is like a ship in a  
river; he runs against obstructions on  
every side but one; on that side all ob-  
struction is taken away, and he sweeps  
serenely over God's depths into an in-  
finite sea.—Emerson.

The great man is he who does not lose  
his child's heart.—Mencius.

## The Miracles of Healing

Of all the dangerous arguments which  
could have been invented as an answer  
to Christian Science, few can compare  
with that of discrediting the canon. Yet  
that is precisely what the contention that  
the last chapter of the Gospel of Mark  
is composed mainly of an epilogue by a  
later writer amounts to. Christian Sci-  
ence relies mainly on the spiritual inter-  
pretation of the text, and in conse-  
quence is not concerned by these specu-  
lations of the higher criticism in the  
same vital way as orthodox theology. If  
orthodox theology cannot agree as to  
what is canonical and what is not it is  
simply undermining itself. It has no  
argument to offer to the man who pro-  
poses to insert this and to delete that,  
except that it does not suit it to have the  
particular alteration made.

The word translated signs in the last  
chapter of the Gospel of Mark is, of  
course, that translated miracles else-  
where. And it is naturally disconcerting  
to those who maintain that the miracles  
were merely the divine method of usher-  
ing in the Christian era to be confronted  
with the direct and unqualified statement  
of Christ Jesus himself, that the mira-  
cles of healing and other miracles "shall  
follow them that believe," without any  
qualifications of time or persons what-  
ever. To proceed, however, on the  
strength of this to discredit the entire  
passage is an exceedingly strange mea-  
sure, the more so that these verses are  
the only part of the text shown in the  
Syriac, and carries with it the aftermath  
of compelling the critics to go a step  
further, and maintain that the word  
works, in the corresponding passage in  
John, has a meaning quite distinct from  
physical healing, though they are unable  
to agree as to what that meaning is.  
Now the Greek word translated works in  
the saying in John, "the works that I do  
shall be also," happens, most unfortu-  
nately for this argument, to be the same  
word translated works in the 11th chap-  
ter of Matthew in the passage, "when  
John heard in prison the works of

Christ," and as these works are imme-  
diately afterward specified as the heal-  
ing of the blind, the lame, the lepers,  
the deaf and the raising of the dead  
there does not seem to be anything left  
to be said. Whatever the greater works  
referred to may be, these were "the  
works that I do," the works which were  
to be the sign of the disciples' Christian-  
ity. That at least one great scholar  
should have committed himself to such  
an argument as this shows the short-  
sightedness of prejudice.

It is, after this, not surprising to hear  
it maintained that the healing mission  
of Jesus has been carried on, in accord-  
ance with his command in the miracles  
of modern surgery and medicine, and  
to hear that the progress of Christianity  
can be traced in its hospitals. The history  
of medicine during the past two  
thousand years has been in a sense  
marvelous, as no one would more read-  
ily admit than the doctors. The healing  
of a certain Prince of Wales by wrap-  
ping him in, and hanging his bed with  
red cloth is sufficient proof of this. So  
that even if this argument would hold  
good today, there was a period of many  
centuries during which Divine Love left  
the world without help and without  
hope, while the modern surgeon does  
not always desire to be regarded as a  
Christian. It would indeed be far more  
true to say that the birth of the hospi-  
tal marked the temporary eclipse of the  
Christian healing. When men separated  
the healing of sickness from the healing  
of sin, they built the church in one  
place and the hospital in another. That,  
however, was the admission that they  
were no longer able to say, "whether is  
easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven  
thee; or to say, Arise, take up thy bed,  
and go unto thine house;" and were  
compelled instead to trust to the man  
who relied on material means for heal-  
ing. It may more truly be said that  
every additional hospital built carried  
the world further from the teaching of  
Christ Jesus into a deeper reliance on

## The Cartoonist's Peculiar Manner of Spelling.

"I never could learn to spell," ex-  
plained Mr. Davenport. "Not but what  
my dad sent me to school and all that.  
It was simply that the power to spell  
was left out of my make-up. Give me a  
spelling-book, and I go knocking around  
in it like a blind dog in a meat shop.  
After I'd studied spelling, say five years,  
I recall how up in Silverton (Oregon) the  
teacher gave an exhibition. Spelling was  
to be the program; parents were invited.  
They had us students up on a stage; old  
folks down in front. My mother and pap  
were in the fourth row—I see 'em now.

My place was over on the tambourine  
side of the stage. My name was called—  
the first chicken on the roost: "Homer  
Davenport." I arose proudly—six feet  
two ins., so thin I wouldn't throw a  
shadow. I saw Mother poke up Pap  
with her elbow, and say, "There's Homer."  
I was a pride-swollen child.  
"Which," said the teacher, putting out  
the word.  
"W-i-t-e-h, which," I spelled.  
"That was enough. I could see Pap  
clutch the seat and Mother began to  
cry, and I realized that my spelling—  
as usual—had struck something and  
glanced off. My people said afterward  
that they had never felt so disgraced,  
and I don't think they ever had."—Al-  
fred Henry Lewis in Human Life.

## A Snow Storm in Paris

It required Paris seventy-two hours  
to release herself only in part from the  
grip of a snowstorm that would have  
been disposed of in five hours in New  
York, and, describing how they did, or  
rather did not, do it, M. Monau, chief  
of the Bureau of Public Works, said:

"We employ the most modern meth-  
ods of handling snow storms. Long ago  
we discarded the old-fashioned way of  
shoveling and carting snow away. For  
twenty years we have always used salt."

With modern methods (which, how-  
ever, are prohibited in America), after  
the expenditure of about \$40,000 for  
salt and workmen to scatter it, Paris  
only changed from a city of snow to a  
city of mud, mud four or five inches  
thick covering all the streets and free-  
zing the feet of pedestrians. The action  
of the salt on the snow converted the  
city into a great pedal refrigerating  
plant. Cab horses were taken to the  
abattoirs by hundreds, over 1000 being  
disposed of in three days from the in-  
jurious effect of salt on the horses' hoofs.

## Uncle Allen

"I've noticed," remarked Uncle Allen  
Sparks, "that the fellow who really  
swears off from his bad habits doesn't  
go around advertising it beforehand."

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Composed of 16 letters.

The 1, 7, 14, 9 is a company.

The 3, 12, 8, 11 is a girl's name.

The 10, 15, 4, 13 is a number.

The 16, 2, 5, 6 is an examination.

The whole is good advice from Shake-  
speare.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Broken words: 1. In quires—in-  
quires. 2. We stern—western. 3. A  
shanty—Ashantee. 4. Band Anna—  
bandanna.

## Science And... Health With Key To the Scriptures

The Text Book of Chris-  
tian Science by

MARY BAKER

EDDY

A complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's Works on  
Christian Science with  
descriptions and prices  
will be sent upon appli-  
cation.

ADDRESS,

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER,

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
Boston, Mass.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 12, 1909.

### Expert and Unexpert Opinions on the Canal

WHATEVER may be the developments later, all the recent testimony has been favorable to the position of the military and civil engineers who have from the beginning maintained the safety of the Gatun dam and lock construction on the Panama Canal, and equally favorable, of course, to the high-level canal; for the two must stand or fall together.

Aside from Colonel Goethals' latest statement, the expert opinion of E. J. Sullivan, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, has done much toward restoring confidence in the present plans. He holds that the bed of the canal is of rock foundation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At the surface, he says, varying in depth from ten to thirty feet, there is a soft bed of mud or silt, but a rock foundation underlies this. In brief, the Gatun dam, in his opinion, rests upon solid rock.

Congressmen Lindberg of Minnesota, Gronna of North Dakota, Murdock of Kansas and Kennedy and Haugen of Iowa have just returned from Panama. Representative Gronna was the only one of the number, it seems, who was not in favor of a sea-level canal when the visit to Panama was undertaken. Since the return of the party, Congressman Murdock, who appears to have been authorized to speak for it, has made a statement in which he says: "I can say for myself and the others of our party that we have absolutely no fault to find either with the plans of the lock system or the administration. It is essentially a military undertaking, and you can rest assured that the army is building the canal quickly and solidly. Ships will be passing through the canal in 1915."

Of course, this is not an expert opinion. It is only the opinion of a few observant and practical western congressmen, who were in doubt, for the main part, but who have had their doubts removed.

As such it must be taken. As such it will be taken. And as such it will exercise no small measure of influence among the masses of our people.

ON LAST Saturday night, Augustus Thomas, the guest of honor of the Actors Society of America, put forward a few thoughts which should not be permitted to pass away with the occasion which made them pertinent. "I would like to see a committee appointed by the society," said he, himself a distinguished and a successful playwright, "for the purpose of reading the manuscripts of plays that have been rejected. With the co-operation of the authors, plays might be selected by this committee which would seem to have a chance of success. Then they might secure a manager who would consent to take a chance, a theater that would be loaned to them for a performance or two, and a staff which would work on speculation. If the play was a success, and the public showed a willingness to patronize it, the rent of the theater could be paid, the manager could get his salary, the author his commissions and the actors proper pay. If it failed, why nobody would be worse off than at present."

What Mr. Thomas has mainly in mind here is to provide employment for some of the hundreds of actors and actresses of ability who are idle in New York. This is a most worthy purpose, but like all worthy purposes, if carried into effect, it would in all probability lead to the accomplishment of good beyond any imagined by the playwright who made the proposition or by the actors who applauded it.

We are told today that the low standards which obtain on the dramatic stage are due altogether to the standards prevailing among the patrons of the drama. The same excuse has been offered for the prominence given to a certain quality of news in the newspapers. It has been held that the public demands this kind of news and would not be content without it, and, finally, that a newspaper which refused to publish it could not succeed. It has been demonstrated that the latter assertion is not true. It is being demonstrated daily that the assertions leading to it have little, if any, foundation in fact. The standard of the newspaper-reading public is not so low as some newspapers would have us believe. It may be taken for granted that the standard of the theater-going public is not as low as some of the theatrical managers intimate.

The test might be made in the carrying out of the proposition put forward by Augustus Thomas. Hundreds of good plays are rejected annually by American managers because the readers employed by those managers insist that the plays are of a higher class—deal with social problems from a higher point of view—teach lessons of more exalted morality—than the patrons of the theaters care for, or would have.

These censors are not omniscient. They are not altogether capable of reading the public mind, or into the public conscience. They may be possessed of a certain quality of shrewdness which enables them to determine what the majority of present theater patrons want, but they are out of touch and out of sympathy with the large and respectable minority which takes what it can get, and under protest, for want of something better, to say nothing of the people who attend the theater under present conditions only rarely.

Surely, some effort ought to be made to determine whether or not the American public is altogether satisfied with the present quality of plays, and if in an effort to get at the truth in this respect, employment is found for actors and actresses of ability who are idle at present, so much the better. But the main thing would be to determine whether the taste of the American public is really as low as the theatrical censors and the theatrical managers, generally speaking, think it is.

We believe that if a proper test were made they would be surprised, and we think well enough of the persons at present engaged in catering to the amusement-seeking public to believe that the surprise would not be altogether disagreeable.

MANY complaints and counter-complaints are awaiting President-elect Taft when he enters upon his inquiry into Canal Zone affairs. But Mr. Taft has had much to do in this line, and he is good-natured when dealing with people who think they have grievances, and with those who have them.

It is pleasant to hear of plans for the rebuilding of the ruined Italian cities, especially following, as it does, so many notes of despair.

### The Evolution of the Ship

THERE is probably no form of human ingenuity in which greater strides have been made in recent years than in shipbuilding. Ten years or so ago Mr. Kipling wrote the famous line, "Some great liner's lights go by like a grand hotel," and already the grand hotels of those days are second class. The men who navigated the Alexandrian grain ships down the Mediterranean would not have been more astonished at the sight of an eighteenth-century battle fleet, with its bellying acres of canvas, sweeping into action, than the men who slung their hammocks between decks on the Vanguard would have been at the fleet of ironclads which thirty years ago steamed into Beseika Bay. And already that fleet is scrap iron, and liners are crossing the Atlantic which would take its individual units comfortably on board.

The Castor and Pollux, in which Paul sailed from Melita to Puteoli, must have been a larger ship than is generally supposed, since, besides her own crew, she apparently took on board the 276 people who had been wrecked with Paul. The Attic war trireme, with its crew of 225, was 118 feet long, with a draught of eight feet, so that some comparison is possible. Neither the Egyptian grain ship nor the Attic trireme would, however, have been safe to trust to the open sea. The black Norse viking-ships and the Phoenician galleys, which sought the coasts of Britain, from the north and from the south, in search of plunder or of trade, were probably more stoutly built; and gave place in time to those masted ships, with their raised bows and sterns, which we are familiar with in ancient tapestry, and which finally developed into that marvelous sixteenth century two-decker, the Great Harry, burned at Woolwich in 1559. Not very far from where the great Tudor warship met its fate, another and a far greater Tudor ship spent its last days. This was the little hundred-ton Pelican, in which Drake sailed round the world, capturing the plate fleet on his way. It was anchored in Deptford creek, today little more than a dirty canal surrounded by warehouses, then a stream in a midst of the woods, by Evelyn's garden, and became a tavern to which the lord mayor and aldermen came by wherry, on holidays, to dine. After that there came the day of the high-pooped Indiamen, armed to fight the Saltee pirates, and the battleships of the same build in which Blake's adversary, Van Tromp, sailed, and which in time gave way to the familiar three-deckers of the days of Rodney and of Nelson. Those were the days when it took weeks to cross the Atlantic in a sailing ship, the days before it had occurred to the first of the Cunards that if a train might be drawn on rails over the rough earth, how much more easily might not a ship be propelled without lines over God's beautiful smooth ocean. The result of that idea the world has seen develop into those two huge liners which, in the course of the last year, have reduced all previous shipbuilding records to insignificance, and now comes the news of the building of the White Star liners which are to eclipse even these.

These ships, the Titanic and the Olympic, are now in the course of construction by Messrs. Harland & Wolff at Belfast. They are not merely more than double the size of that leviathan, born out of due time, the Great Eastern, they are getting on for twice the size of the great Cunarders, for when finished they will be of 60,000 tons displacement. In length they will be anything between 900 and 1000 feet, ten times the length of the great triremes, while whereas the horsepower of the Great Eastern was 3000, theirs will be 50,000, and they are being built for comfort, and not for pace. It is a wonderful undertaking, and it is to be wished that mankind would always devote its energies and its genius to works of so legitimate a description.

FORMER Mayor Thomas L. Johnson of Cleveland is said to be ambitious to succeed Congressman Burton. It is not doubted thousands of Cleveland citizens who opposed him as mayor will think him well qualified for representative.

SAN FRANCISCO, like New York city, is reaching far into the mountain country for a water supply. The great city of the Atlantic coast for this purpose has gone to the Catskills; the great city of the Pacific coast is looking toward the Sierra Nevadas, and to the most beautiful spot in those marvellously beautiful mountains, the Yosemite valley.

San Francisco wants to use the Hetch Hetchy valley, which is within the Yosemite valley, as a great reservoir, and the principal objection raised against the project is that it may have the effect of defacing the scenery. If the state of California owned the Yosemite valley absolutely, this objection would not, perhaps, carry very much weight against the demands of its chief city for a pure water supply, but it so happens this valley belongs to the United States and is only held in trust by California for the people of the nation. Consequently, San Francisco has been compelled to go to Washington to solicit the privilege, and the House committee on public lands, which has jurisdiction in the case, has been hearing arguments pro and con in the matter, advanced by City Engineer Mansten Hanson of San Francisco, and Alden Sampson of New York. It has developed that Secretary of the Interior Garfield has already granted a temporary permit authorizing the work. His authority to do so is questioned by Herbert Parsons of New York, a member of the public lands committee. Mr. Sampson opposes the granting of the privilege for the reason stated, that the reservoir would deface one of the most beautiful scenic spots in the United States. No doubt the entire matter will be referred for settlement to Congress, which will probably accept the decision of the public lands committee, whatever it may be.

The Yosemite valley is about 150 miles from San Francisco. The word "Yosemite" means a full-grown grizzly bear, but the name was that of a noted Indian chief. It is a level area about six miles in length and from half a mile to a mile in width, and is about a mile below the level of the adjacent region.

This noted region was given by Congress to the state of California in 1864, to be "held for public use, resort and recreation," and "to be inalienable for all time." Of course, one of the questions to be determined by Congress is whether or not the term "public use" does not open the valley, or a part of it, to the purpose which San Francisco has in view. While there would be no disposition on the part of the country to place obstacles in the way of the City of the Golden Gate securing an ample supply of pure water, yet it must be the hope of all those who love the beautiful in nature that the supply may be found, as it certainly can be, elsewhere.

### Water Supply and Scenic Defacement

THE HEARINGS with respect to protective duties on steel, before the ways and means committee, make interesting the result of a modified attempt at protection in England. Until a few years ago no effort had ever been made to separate goods manufactured at home from those manufactured abroad and sold in the English markets. To meet the complaints of English manufacturers with regard to the injustice of this, a trade-mark bill was passed by Parliament, which compelled all goods manufactured out of the country to be stamped with the name of the country in which they were made. The object of this was to protect the home industries against imports placed in the English market as if they were of home manufacture. It was one more of the numerous quasi-protective restrictions so common under the name of free trade, and as

### Protection That Proves a Boomerang

The best-laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft a-gley;  
And leave us naught but grief and pain  
For promised joys.

its ultimate effect proved the exact reverse of what was intended. An example from a single branch of the steel industry will illustrate.

There had always existed a large trade between England and Germany in steel goods, which consisted in enormous numbers of knives, razors and similar implements being made in England and then shipped to Germany to be ground and finished. These goods were subsequently reshipped to England and sold over the world as English-made. When the new act came in force this cutlery had all to be marked "made in Germany" to distinguish it from similar cutlery manufactured and finished in England. The result was that the whole of these manufactures, which really were English made, went out to the world as German made. The retailers, finding it extremely good and considerably cheaper than the English-finished cutlery, and led astray by the trademark into believing it to be of German manufacture, naturally gave up ordering it from Sheffield and sent their orders instead direct to Germany, with the result that the Germans, as they were perfectly entitled to, proceeded to fill these orders from steel goods manufactured entirely in Germany.

At this point the English manufacturers discovered their mistake. But it is easier to lose a market than to gain one. The act was on the statute book, and the act remains, but the trade it was to protect has gone, through its agency, to the very country it was intended to prevent its going to. Nor had the manufacturers even the satisfaction, if it would have proved a satisfaction, of knowing that the Germans had come by their own, for the cutlery was far more English than it was German. What had really happened was that an effort to produce one effect in trade by an artificial restriction had produced the exact opposite.

TURKEY has taken a step which it will be compelled to retrace, if it is really going forward, in the matter of excluding newspaper men from its Parliament. What good would a Parliament be to a country if there were no newspaper men to report its transactions?

### Kansas City, a Western Romance

THE STATEMENT in the news columns of this paper Monday, based upon an assertion made by our esteemed contemporary, the Kansas City Star, that "Kansas City is the only important city in the United States that shows an increase in its bank clearings for 1908 over those of 1907," has an interest for the student of recent American history which lies deeper than that contained in a mere statement of fact with regard to business conditions in a typical western city.

The total bank clearings of Kansas City for 1908 were \$1,850,000,000, as against \$1,649,000,000 in 1907, and these figures are exceeded only by six other cities in the United States, namely: New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and St. Louis. However, to the average man they would simply be figures and mean nothing else, unless his attention happened to be directed to the fact that Kansas City—this community on the Missouri river which does a banking business amounting to \$1,850,000,000, and which stands seventh among the financial centers of the country—was little more than a frontier village at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion!

Tens of thousands of people who are now living can remember Kansas City as a mere steamboat landing, as a struggling hamlet on a Missouri "bottom," as an unpromising "bluff" town, and then as a busy trading post on the Santa Fe trail.

The story of Kansas City is one of the romances of our history, and it would seem to be mainly fiction if it were not also the story of St. Joseph, of Omaha, of Sioux City, of Denver, and of scores of other western and northwestern and southwestern towns and cities. Its genesis might be given as a prairie schooner, a log cabin, a steamboat, a handful of pioneers, a place on the map, an outfitting station, a town, a city, a metropolis—and all within the memory of people who are today numbered among the most prominent and active of its 250,000 inhabitants. It was only yesterday, as it were, that all the land upon which Kansas City, Mo., stands, and all the land upon which its sister, Kansas City, Kan., stands, could be purchased for a little advance on the cost of making out the papers; now the assessed value of property in the former is in round figures \$131,000,000.

And the beautiful thing about it is that Kansas City has not ceased to grow, but, rather, promises to grow faster from this on than ever, and to grow not only along material lines but in all the respects that give real character and stability to communities—in morals, in education, in culture, in everything that makes for the well-being of its people, who represent not only all parts of the country, but all that is most characteristic of, and, therefore, most creditable in, all parts of the country.

It is plain, at all events, that the employment of secret service men is unnecessary in the matter of discovering what the members of Congress think of their employment in certain cases.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOETHALS insists the Gatun dam will be perfectly safe. He is as competent as any engineer to express an opinion.

THERE are many who will be as sorry for the finding in the case of Commander Marsh as they were for the sinking of his ship, the cruiser Yankee. But both will rise again.

THERE was a very great drop in the immigration to this country last year. Of the 782,870 immigrants to arrive, 64 per cent came from Russia.